on a

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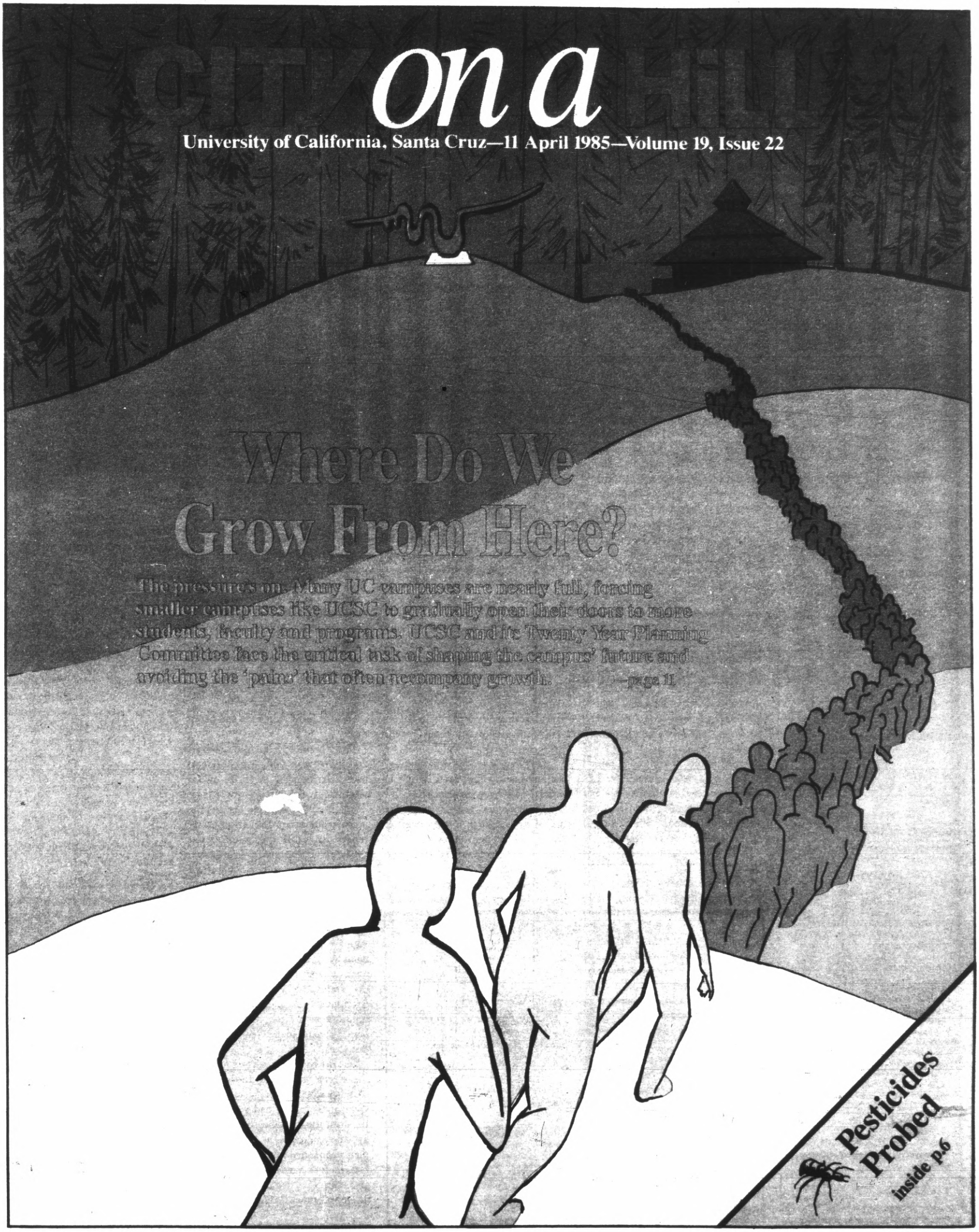

Where Do We Grow From Here?

The pressures on. Many UC campuses are nearly full, forcing smaller campuses like UCSC to gradually open their doors to more students, faculty and programs. UCSC and its Twenty Year Planning Committee face the critical task of shaping the campus' future and avoiding the 'pains' that often accompany growth.

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Pesticides Probed

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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

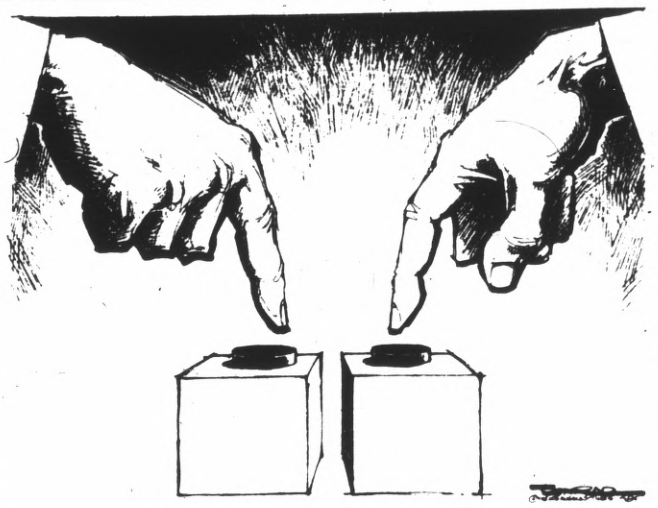
NEWS *on the* MARCH

WHILE YOU WERE OUT: Weeks of growing social upheaval in the Sudan resulted in a military coup last Saturday, with General Siwan el-Dahab replacing Islamic fundamentalist President Gaafan al-Nimeiry. Nimeiry had cut short his visit to the US and was returning to the Sudan to deal with a general strike by doctors and other professional workers when the army siezed power and forced him to remain in Cairo, Egypt.

The strike and three days of rioting which preceeded it were chiefly in response to sharp price increases recently imposed by Nimeiry on food and other commodities. But the disturbances also arose out of more long-standing grievances, including public discontent with Nimeiry's strict imposition of Islamic law, and his unwillingness to broaden political participation in his one-party government. Economic and political stability in Sudan have also been increasingly jeopardized by the massive influx of refugees from famine-stricken Ethiopia to the East, threats of military aggression by Libya from the North, and an ongoing rebellion of southern tribal peoples opposed to Nimeiry's Islamic politics.

In a statement broadcast last Saturday on the Sudan's national radio station, General Dahab promised to address at least some of these issues by calling off the price increases and pledging to institute democratic, multi-party civilian rule after six months. He also called for "direct dialogue" with the southern rebels "based on fairness and equal rights." Dahab asked for an end to the general strike and met with union leaders on Sunday. "Democracy will not come through anarchy, but through work," he said in Saturday's broadcast. The strike was called off on Monday, but many workers did not return to work, and demonstrations calling for immediate civilian rule continued.

Dahab has pledged to maintain the Sudan's pro-US stance, and has received assurances of financial support from the Reagan Administration.



PEACE? NO THANKS: In perfect Cold War fashion, President Reagan dismissed Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's statement this week that his country would halt further deployment of medium range nuclear missiles aimed at Europe until November. The White House called it an attempt to maintain Soviet nuclear superiority and brushed it off with the same swiftness as it has other Soviet offers on military issues.

Along with the freeze, Gorbachev also announced he was prepared to meet with Reagan at a summit meeting. The White House objected to the freeze because it is an item on the Geneva talks agenda and, they said, not appropriate for public discussion. Gorbachev's move is regarded as an example of his political savvy and mastery of public relations—in contrast to his three recent predecessors.

The Soviet leader's statement, delivered on Sunday, came during an official visit by a delegation of US congressmembers and just before the arrival of the Dutch foreign minister for official meetings in Moscow. The Netherlands announced that the Soviet moratorium would not affect its decision on whether or not to deploy US cruise missiles on its soil. This November the Dutch will decide whether to base 48 Tomahawk missiles in their country—not so coincidentally the month that the Soviet freeze is to end. The Dutch said their decision to deploy will depend in part on what agreements are reached in Geneva.

FIRE ISLAND: The world-renowned Galapagos Islands, home to more than 36,000 species of plants and animals and the area that led Charles Darwin to develop his theory of evolution, has been under siege for over a month. A fire set by some residents of Isabella island on February 26 to destroy diseased coffee plants burned out of control and has devastated 100,000 acres of land and endangered some of the rare species of birds, tortoises and plants there.

Three hundred Ecuadorian soldiers and more than 100 local residents have been fighting the blaze on the largest of the Galapagos chain. Though reports indicate that the fire is finally under control, officials there report that it will take weeks before the fire is completely extinguished. It has not rained for eight months on the islands and some estimates say new rains may be a year away.

Miguel Lopez, a US Forest Service agent assigned to the fire by the US Agency for International Development as an advisor, said that the fire was extremely difficult to control. "In the states, we'd have used 3000 firefighters for a job this size—10 times more than the people available here," Lopez told the New York *Times* this week.

The fire has destroyed one-fourth of the vegetation available to the variety of indigenous creatures like the giant Galapagos tortoise and the wild cattle, pigs, goats and horses introduced by colonists over the centuries and then abandoned. A large portion of Isabella is covered with thorny bushes and sharp lava deposited by the five active volcanoes there. One researcher on the island told the *Times*, "The fire will not, by itself, cause the extinction of any species. But by killing off so much habitat, the fire has brought many groups a lot closer to the brink." Another researcher said that the fire's damage was exacerbated by the intrusion of the firefighters and the impact their efforts are having on the land and the animals.

A DRAFT? NOT YET: If you get your information by reading headlines you may think the military draft is about to be reinstated. An April 9 New York *Times* story, "Enlistment Decline Brings Call for New Draft," told its readers that General Bernard W. Rogers and Assistant Secretary of Defense Lawrence Korb both favor reinstating the draft, which ended in 1973. Until recently, military recruitment figures have been high, but the *Times* reported that enlistment has begun to decline. The lower figures are due to reduced unemployment, uncompetitive military pay, and declining numbers of military-age people, according to the *Times*.

The headline, however, was bigger than the contents of the story itself. According to Brian Kimber—a staff member of the Central Committee for Concientious Objectors, a military and draft counseling group—the announcement was "nothing new." Kimber said the article was just one in a series in recent months indicating that some military and administration officials want the draft back. What is significant, Kimber said, is that the article—and its bold headline—"is making the public comfortable with the idea of conscription." Kimber said it's "hard to say with any degree of certainty" when the draft will be reinstated, though he indicated that some believe it could be as soon as the end of this year. Kimber said that announcements like the one in the *Times* will make it easier for Congress to approve a presidential request for conscription in the future.

STUDENT POWER: Nearly 150 students at Columbia University have been blockading the entrance to a campus building to protest the university's investments in companies doing business in South Africa. "The university, as a moral institution, cannot act just like a bank with its money," said group spokesperson Walter Hayes. "And as students, we have a special moral and ethical duty to oppose apartheid." The protesters began their blockade last Thursday, and by Tuesday showed no signs of calling it off in spite of disciplinary action being taken by the university and the threat of police intervention. Hamilton Hall, the blockaded classroom and administration building, is also the site of many famous anti-Vietnam protests in the late '60s and early '70s.

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Coastal Commission Takes a Dive

by Michael Miovic

THE TIDE IS RISING against the California Coastal Commission. If Governor Deukmejian has his way, the commission's foundations will further erode sometime in late June, when the state legislature presents to him its final budget proposal.

The commission, a planning body concerned with the complexities of managing the state's coastal zone, has asked for a statewide budget of $8.1 million for the next fiscal year, but the governor thinks that $6.8 million should suffice. This would mark a 20 percent reduction from last year's $8.5 million budget. Public Affairs Director Jack Liebster reported that the commission had 210 positions when the governor took office; they now have 129, and with the newest cuts they will have 113.

Deukmejian also seems to think that certain local offices of the Coastal Commission constitute excess baggage. He has proposed closing the Eureka office, and reducing the staff in the Santa Cruz office from 12 to eight. The San Francisco office would also lose two members. No surprises here, though, at least not for Dave Loomis, assistant district director of the Santa Cruz office. According to Loomis, the move is all in keeping with what he calls the governor's long-standing commitment to "bleed us to death."

Deukmejian's battle plan against the Coastal Commission has been clear from the minute he took office, said Gary Patton, chair of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. Unable to abolish the commission outright because of the 1976 Coastal Act—the law that sanctions the commission's existence—the governor decided that if he were to slash long and hard enough at the commission's budget and staff it would eventually grow too crippled to carry out its assigned tasks. Patton called this approach "dishonest" and maintained that "his responsibility as governor is to try to change the law"—not circumvent it.

As for why the Eureka and Santa Cruz offices are targeted in particular, the reasons are not so clear. Part of it may be Deukmejian feels he can get away with the cuts on the central and north coasts because they are less densely populated than the south coast—and therefore less politically potent, said Fred Civian, spokesperson for State Senator Henry Mello.

Another possibility offered by Patton is that the governor may be trying to muffle the sharp criticism his pro-development stance has elicited from Santa Cruz.

Perhaps most alarming of all, the cuts may be tied to proposed oil and gas development in the area. Both the Deukmejian and Reagan administration have actively supported offshore drilling along the California coast said Richard Charter, an offshore oil consultant for the California Local Government Coordination Program. "One can't help but notice," he said, "that the two areas on the central coast considered most ripe by oil interests—Eureka and Santa Cruz—are precisely where the governor wants to eradicate the Coastal Commission's vigilant presence."

One of the commission's crucial permanent functions is to review and monitor offshore oil activities. Under a 1984 law, the commission is mandated to work with the governor and other agencies on offshore oil transportation and refining issues. It is also mandated under federal law to ascertain that proposed oil and gas development on the coast meets the standards of state programs, reported Les Sternad, supervisor of the Santa Cruz Coastal Commission office. This duty requires reviewing not only land-based facilities such as refineries, he explained, but also pipelines and drilling platforms on the outer continental shelf.

BORN IN 1972 UNDER PROposition 20, the Coastal Commission is officially designated as the

continued on next page

Photos by HOLGER LEUE

Critics say the governor—unable to abolish the commission—decided to slash the agency's budget until it grows too crippled to carry out its assigned tasks.

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Commission

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agency responsible for implementing state policies concerning development on the coast, conservation of the marine environment, and coastal land and resources. In particular, the commission was to assist each of California's 67 local coastal governments (15 counties and 52 cities) in developing their own Local Coastal Plans (LCPs). LCPs include land use policies and zoning ordinances to protect coastal resources and regulate future development. Once implemented, cities take over the responsibility of issuing permits for development, in accordance with their own LCPs.

According to Loomis, Deukmejian's stated reasons for reducing the Coastal Commission are twofold: first, he claims the commission has already more or less fulfilled its original purpose, which was to help cities develop their LCPs, second, according to the governor, the commission is an inefficient time-hog.

Clearly, the governor does not have his facts straight, argued Loomis. Although many LCPs have been implemented, he said, many are still incomplete, including Santa Cruz's. And these delays are due to the local governments' choice, not to the inefficiency of the Coastal Commission.

More importantly, Loomis added, the commission is a permanent agency; its job does not end with the implementation of the LCPs. In a letter to the governor, commission Executive Director Michael Fischer pointed out that once the LCPs are completed, the agency must still monitor their effectiveness, review amendments to the plans, and rule on appeals to local permit decisions. And then, of course, there is always the task of scrutinizing offshore oil activities.

From what Loomis related of the morale in the Santa Cruz office, it appears that Deukmejian's vampire tactics are working. Productivity is down, employees are taking more unannounced absences because of the stressful work load, and many are looking for new jobs. He envisions an eventual "wipe-out" of the office, either when the staff is no longer able to meet deadlines, or when the budget cuts dispose of the last person.

Sternad outlined some of the negative impacts that a cutting back a district office would have on the community. Aside from an inability to complete even permit hearings and routine staff reports on time, the staff would be unable to devote much time to educating the public about coastal conservation and development issues, especially offshore oil drilling.

"You would be surprised," Sternad said. "Hardly a day goes by without someone coming in to ask about the current status on outer continental shelf activity."

Instead, people will be forced to go to the San Francisco office for information and routine service. he predicts that distance and time will discourage people, with the result that there will be decreased awareness about environmental issues, and oil and gas development will therefore become less tightly controlled.

In a world of finite resources, Sternad concluded, "conservation needs to be brought to public attention every day." That is one of the key jobs of the Coastal Commission. However, unless its finite funds are conserved, the commission too may become just another exhausted resource.

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Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Thimann's New Mural

Go Ahead, Make My Clay

by Holger Leue

WHAT DOES THAT copy of *Moby Dick* you read for your high school English class have in common with the slabs of clay attached to the once-bare wall in the Thimann courtyard? Well, take the book from its shelf, blow off the dust and look at the notes you thoughtfully scribbled in the margins: "Human vs. Nature" is probably what you'll find.

Leaving books behind, Environmental Studies major Carl Bruce drilled away at the concrete during the first week of April to put some life into Thimann's urbanism. Throughout the week passersby greeted him with curiosity as he attached the individual pieces of his senior thesis—an 11½ by 12 foot ceramic sculpture—to the wall.

Bruce juxtaposes two themes within the mural. In addition to the Human vs. Nature conflict he also emphasizes the human dependence on nature. "I'm trying to make people aware of environmental issues through art," Bruce explained.

After formulating the idea two-and-a-half years ago, it took Bruce over a year to wrestle his way through the University red tape to get approval for the site. He credits former and present deans of Natural Sciences Bill Doyle and Frank Drake for supporting his endeavor.

With the exception of the sculpture of the seals, the Thimann complex is distinctly "un-UC Santa Cruzan" in its design and appearance. In 1983 Bruce took photographs of many bare walls on campus, but he confessed that "this wall had been my favorite all along."

Once the location was determined, Bruce estimates that he wedged, sculpted and fired the Tecate Gold clay an average of three days a week over the course of the year to complete the project. Cost of materials amounted to $2000 and he paid an additional two grand out of his own pocket to rent a studio. "At times everything was a bit too overwhelming," Bruce said, referring to both the size of his first ceramic mural and the steadily rising tab. And frustration—such as when the centerpiece of the mural crumbled during a firing—falls under the bit-too-much category.

Students passing Bruce as he put up the mural seemed impressed and enthusiastic. "All last week people were expressing compliments like 'I can't wait to see what it'll look like tomorrow!' " he said. With the mural in place now, Bruce is looking forward to graduating after seven years of off-and-on study at UCSC.

Though he hopes the mural will remain on the Thimann wall forever, Bruce did follow Univeristy ordinances and made sure that the mural is attached in such a way that it is easily removable. Using adhesive substances would have simplified Bruce's task, but instead he poked some 600 holes into the still-moist ceramic pieces and later attached them to the concrete with 600 screws. The legal language stated: "Removal of the mural could take place at a future date, when, and if, the mural is decided no longer appropriate or if the space is to be used, on a rotating basis, for future art works."

Perhaps the University will never remove Bruce's mural. It's unoffensive, educational, and will soon be as much a part of the Thimann complex as the seals and their urban surroundings. However, if space is needed for future artwork, Bruce would be more than happy to show you his prints of bare campus walls.

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Pesticides Probed

Lawyers, Bugs and Money

by Chris Geiger

REAGAN-ERA BUREAUcrats are always quick to pin many of our common fears on the "lack of public understanding." Critics of the arms race, administration spokespeople might say, just don't have the facts (or are Soviet-inspired, take your pick). Opponents of nuclear power plants have "unfounded" anxieties that have escalated to full-blown neuroses in the government's eyes. And closer to home, government officials have characterized Felton residents as harboring similar, irrational fears over the pesticide carbaryl, which the state planned to douse them with this month as part of its gypsy moth eradication program.

Three weeks ago, Feltonites won their landmark lawsuit to stop the spraying. Nevertheless, the state is probably right about the public's ignorance of the facts on carbaryl because—on closer look—they may not even have the facts themselves. Due to semantic subtleties in the law and the ever-present influence of the chemical industry, carbaryl and hundreds of other pesticides may lack any solid safety data—yet retain the regulatory agencies' blessings for everyday usage.

"Unlike other chemicals on the market, pesticides are specifically designed to kill," said Al Meyerhoff, attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) in San Francisco. "So naturally they require more stringent testing than shampoo."

Before a new pesticide can be marketed in California, it must be registered with both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). The two agencies must first approve health and safety data submitted by the manufacturer. This information is usually derived by exposing animals to the product in various doses, under rigorously controlled conditions.

But don't start testing your newest bug dust on Rover's fleas yet, because laboratory studies commissioned by chemical companies don't always produce the most reliable results. If your favorite chemical was tested by Industrial Biotest Laboratories (IBT)—as one-third of all pesticide active ingredients were—you have special reason for caution. Government investigations eight years ago revealed that a full 80 percent of IBT's tests were invalid, with evidence that some were falsified.

Among other things, inspectors discovered that some IBT animal rooms were severely neglected, with rats in various stages of decomposition found on the floor and in cages. But eight years after the original investigation, none of the pesticides tested by the company, including Orthene, Paraquat, and 2,4-D, have been removed from the marketplace—despite the vacuous data gaps left by the IBT fiasco.

The IBT case was the most spectacular but certainly not the only example of falsified and unreliable laboratory testing. The EPA and CDFA have compounded the problem by their "cut and paste" review techniques, where summaries of manufacturers' data are printed verbatim as justification of registration—without close scrutiny of the tests' validity. Agency officials have defended the operation as a boost to their staffs' efficiency, and Governor Deukmejian has been pushing to allow only summaries of manufacturers' tests on file. If successful, the public's store of pesticide data would diminish from mere unreliable studies to summaries of unreliable studies.

If the pesticide of your fancy is among the 600 pesticide chemicals registered before 1972—when the existing standards were established—the safeguards may simply not apply regardless of data. According to Laurie Mott, project scientist with the NRDC, only four of the 600 active ingredients on the pesticide market now comply with modern testing requirements, out of a total 1200 registered chemicals. And carbaryl isn't among the four.

Presently used on 77 crops in the US, carbaryl can also be found in various flea powders and home gardeners' formulations (under the trade name "Sevin"). In addition, an estimated 1.3 million workers are directly exposed to it each year. Union Carbide uses the toxic gas methyl isocyanate—the agent responsible for the Bhopal disaster—in the production of carbaryl. But that's another story.

A STATE DEPARTMENT of Health Services report on carbaryl released in November 1984 casts some doubt on the chemical's safety. Prepared by staff toxicologist Peter Berteau, the report concludes that carbaryl poses "reasonably possible" public health risks associated with kidney alterations, reproductive disorders, birth defects and cancer. The report also states that the existing cancer data would be "clearly inadequate" were carbaryl a candidate for registration today.

Berteau affirmed that "the quality of testing in the '50s and '60s was not as rigorous as it is today." Despite his study's findings, he told *City on a Hill* that it probably needed no registration since it poses no "known adverse effects to human health." He discounted earlier studies which suggested a substantial impact on *dog* health, however. In that experiment 11.6 percent of puppies born to exposed mother dogs suffered serious birth defects. Other studies have linked gene mutations in bacteria and oddly shaped sperm in rats to carbaryl.

Just what Berteau's study said, seemed to say or was meant to say doesn't change the fact that—on the national level, at least—a pesticide can pose a health risk and still be legally registered. Federal pesticide laws simply don't list public health as a prerequisite. "The pesticide registration process in no way gives assurance of safety," said John Bonine, a law professor at the Pacific Northwest Resources Clinic in Oregon, "because it was not designed to do so."

The federal laws require only that prospective pesticides pose "no unreasonably adverse effects on the environment" and have benefits that outweigh risks. But applying a cost-benefit test to pesticides puts a price tag on human life, resulting in a "health vs. dollars" decision, according to Bonine. "Rather than deciding if there are risks [to using a certain pesticide]," he said, "it means there can be significant risks as long as they're making money for someone." Theoretically, then, a pesticide could become legal if EPA decided it produced 90 cents worth of cancer for a dollar's worth of profits. Bonine termed the process a "very, very strange method" for evaluating chemicals that threaten thousands of people's lives.

Formerly in charge of pesticide litigation for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Washington, Bonine now finds himself facing off frequently against his former employer—or its Oregon equivalent—in lawsuits challenging the registration process. Due to lawsuits similar to the Santa Cruz case, the state of Oregon can no longer use carbaryl for its gypsy moth spraying. The state lawyers lost the legal contest, he said, because they relied on the fact of registration as evidence of the chemical's safety. And according to Bonine, "Anyone who claims a pesticide is safe because it is registered is lying."

But could the EPA retract a chemical's registration even if it were found unsafe? The fact that none of the IBT-tested pesticides have been pulled off the market—despite a complete lack of accurate safety data—doesn't bode well for the agency's cancellation-savvy. Nor does the ten-year span that elapsed between discovering the hazards of the grain fumigant EDB and its removal from the shelves. As it turns out, the agency can only retract registration if there is evidence of physical harm by the substance, not just a lack of information. In other words, the damage must already be done. Ed Gray, EPA assistant general counsel in Washington, DC, told *City on a Hill* the cancellation process had prompted "some talk as to whether it should be changed," but he didn't know what became of the issue.

Meyerhoff, however, had deeper criticisms of the policy. "You'll love this one," he told *City on a Hill*, "it's like an Alice in Wonderland story. Once registered, the EPA has no authority to cancel its decision without evidence of actual physical harm. That's the most circular and absurd reasoning I've ever heard."

CANCELLATION IS DIFficult, registration requirements are slack, agency attention is nil and lab data is suspect. Beneath this shaky regulatory foundation lurks a solid groundwork of powerful agricultural lobbyists. According to state Senator Nicolas Petris, a Democrat from Oakland, it isn't the big growers so much as the agrichemical industry that holds sway over pesticide legislation. "A lot of growers have seen the light," he said, "and would rather use fewer chemicals." Petris has tried repeatedly to transfer pesticide jurisdiction from the CDFA, with its strong agribusiness ties, to the Department of Health Services, but with no success.

Agribusiness concerns, particularly in California, pack a powerful political wallop. California agribusiness is usually "vertically integrated," with common ownership of most stages of production. Oil/chemical companies, major landowners like Tenneco and Tejon Ranch, and big marketing interests like Safeway therefore speak with one powerful voice in Sacramento and Washington, and pour astronomical contributions into the campaigns of favored candidates and issues.

Meyerhoff and Petris both felt some kind of limits must be placed on the agrichemical industry's influence over the agencies charged with regulating it. Last year, the NRDC sued to prevent private meetings between the EPA and chemical industry representatives over pesticide registration issues. "It's a standard occurrence

continued on page 8

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

The Sevin® has hit the fan: Only four of the 600 active pesticide ingredients on the market comply with modern testing requirements.

Uncorking the Bottle Bill

by Mark Gilbert

NEARLY 300 MILLION beverage containers will be thrown away on beaches, streets, and public areas in California this year. That's the equivalent of about ten trashed bottles for every person in the state. Three years ago, the California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG)—along with other environmental organizations—began to lobby for a bill that would bring back refundable deposits on beer and soda containers. But California voters rejected it. Now the "bottle bill" is back, and its future in California is perhaps more uncertain than ever before.

Last November, CalPIRG's board of directors voted for a renewed effort to make California a bottle bill state. The bill would require all beer and soft drink cans and bottles to be returnable for at least a five cent refund, and has been introduced to the Assembly Natural Resources committee by Assemblymember Burt Margolin, a Democrat from Los Angeles. The measure is scheduled for a vote by the end of the month. Tammy Galanter, CalPIRG's UCSC coordinator, told *City on a Hill* that there is a "very strong chance" the bill will pass in committee.

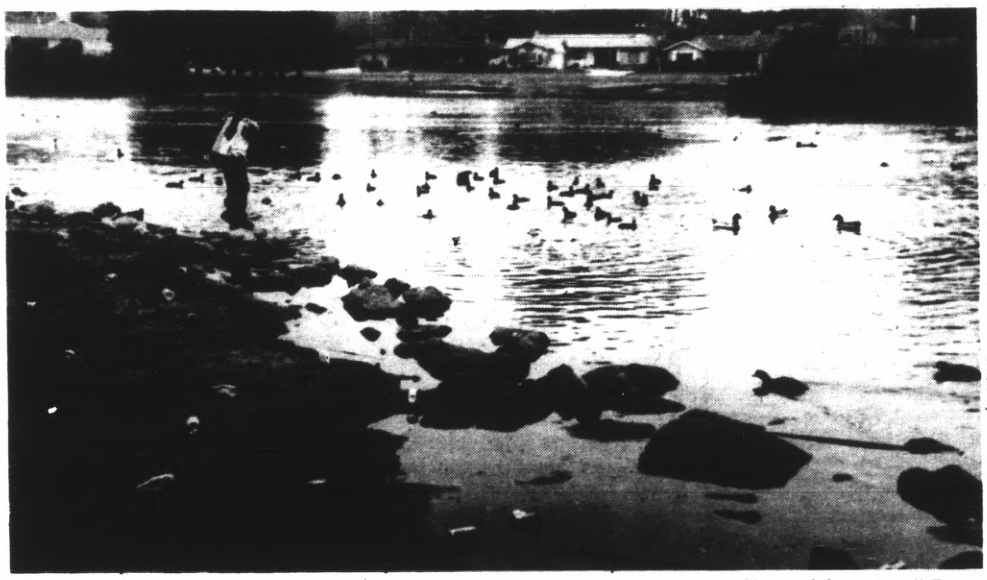

Photo by EFRAM B. ADALEM

But not everyone sees the bill in the same light. George Couch, owner of Couch Distributing in Watsonville, said he opposed the bill and believes it will be defeated in the legislature. Couch's company distributes beer, and would be substantially affected by any bottle deposit laws.

CalPIRG says a California bottle bill would reduce total litter by 25 percent or more, and increase recycling nearly threefold. In addition, they claim it would save tax dollars, natural resources, and create jobs. Jody Trager, CalPIRG's project coordinator at UCSC, also said that in the nine other states that have adopted a bottle bill, (New York, Massachussetts, Oregon, Vermont, Maine, Iowa, Connecticut, Michigan, and Delaware) bottle and can litter along beaches and streets has been cut down by 90 percent, and taxpayers saved over $69 million in litter clean-up costs.

But Couch called the bill an "outmoded approach for a problem" that industry is dealing with. He cited numerous problems for markets that have to deal with the returned bottles and cans. Empty bottles would bring odors, insects, cigarette butts, and the like, he said, and would be a "sanitation problem." He added that there would be a "tremendous" use of water resources in spraying down these bottles.

In addition, deliveries would have to be more frequent to deal with all the returned bottles, placing a strain on the distribution system. Couch said that retailers in states with bottle bills must increase prices up to 75 cents per case of beer. All this, he said would be for the sake of eliminating "less than 15 percent of roadside litter."

In addition, Couch said the beverage industry is already recycling glass, cardboard, and working with the community on recycling. "We're not shirking our social responsibility," he said of the industry, which he feels is addressing the problem.

Louis Gonzales, manager of Safeway's Urban Affairs Department seems to agree, adding that because the bill would be a "mandate-forced recycling," it would "literally destroy volunteer recycling." California presently has the best volunteer recycling in the country, he said.

The bottle bill was first introduced to California in 1965, by then-Assemblymember March Fong, now California Secretary of State, and according to CalPIRG was blocked by the beverage industry in committee. More recently, the bill was put on the November 1982 ballot as Proposition 11, and was defeated 56-44 percent.

Trager said polls showed that Proposition 11 would pass by a margin of 2-1 two months before the 1982 election. She attributed the defeat mainly to the "litter lobby," CalPIRG's name for the grocers, beverage companies, and unions that she said spent $6 million on "deceptive" advertising to defeat the initiative. The "litter lobby" out-spent initiative supporters 6-1, using what a CalPIRG Representative in Sacramento called a "campaign of lies and deceptions." For example, one TV advertisement pictured five Oregon residents apparently interviewed in the street, saying how the Oregon bottle bill didn't work. But CalPIRG says that four of those five people worked for Oregon's largest beer and wine distributor at the time, and that at least one of them was paid $150 to do the ad.

Couch termed CalPIRG's claim "preposterous," and said the bill failed because a "large cross-section of people got together and said this [the bill] is ridiculous."

Last year, CalPIRG introduced a similar bill in the legislature, but it was defeated in subcommittee before it got to the Senate floor. Galanter said CalPIRG is trying again because recent polls show that 80 percent of Californians support the bill. Andy Schiffrin, aide to Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton, said the bill may pass because the "problem hasn't gotten any better."

Couch called CalPIRG's claim that

continued on next page

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May 3: Lottery ranking will be posted at your college.

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SEE YOUR COLLEGE HOUSING STAFF FOR ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LOTTERY PROCESS AT YOUR COLLEGE.

Bottle Bill

continued from previous page

80 percent of Californians support the bill "ridiculous," charging it was tantamount to saying that "80 percent will vote for Mondale tomorrow" if last November's election were held again. He said the bill was soundly defeated and marveled that CalPIRG has the "audacity" to claim 80 percent support.

Local Assemblymember Sam Farr, a Democrat, is a key vote for CalPIRG because he sits on the Natural Resources Committee, where the bill was introduced. According to his aid he is "studying the bill," but feels that the bottle bill is only one of several ways to recover resources. CalPIRG's Galanter characterized Farr as "wishy-washy" in his support for the bill. Farr's aide didn't know whether the bill would get cut out of the Assembly and wouldn't predict what the State Senate would do.

Watsonville State Senator Henry Mello is, according to his aide, waiting to see how the bill turns out by the time it gets to the Senate before making any decision. When a similar measure came before Mello on the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee last year he abstained in the vote and—according to Galanter—"in effect killed the bill."

Last year, CalPIRG and another public research group, Californians Against Waste (CAW), organized a campaign to get supporters to send nickels—representing the five-cent minimum refund the bill requires—to finance a trip by Mello to Oregon where he could witness how their 13-year-old bottle bill has worked. Mello made the trip, and Galanter said he is now more likely to vote for the bill.

CalPIRG has made passage of the Bottle Bill a "top priority," and according to Galanter is working on "letter-writing and coalition building." So far, she said, 600 UCSC students have written letters to Assemblymember Farr, and community members have written another 158 letters. Galanter says CalPIRG is contacting other groups in the area, and has received written and verbal endorsements of the bottle bill from nearly 20 local businesses and organizations, including the United Farmworkers of America, Greenpeace, and the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors. In addition, statewide CalPIRG is organizing "bottle bill coalitions" at UCLA, UCSD, UCB, and UCSB as well as in Fresno and Bakersfield. CalPIRG also has a full-time lobbyist in Sacramento.

This seems like a lot of work just to guarantee the passage of a bill CalPIRG says 80 percent of the people support. But—by judging from the past—chances are they won't be the only group lobbying the legislature this month.

Pesticides

continued from page 6

under Reagan," Petris said, "for the violators to help make the rules. There's nothing wrong with conferences...but when it's a meeting designed to let those people being regulated make the policies, it's too much."

Because of the suit, the EPA filed new rules this month governing such meetings. But the EPA's Gray was skeptical of their applicability. He said it was more a problem of who the people are in the agency. "I'm not a person who believes you can write regulations that will cure problems when a person you disagree with violently is in power," he said.

Two similar new pieces of legislation have emerged recently for the purpose of filling in the gaping holes in EPA and CDFA pesticide information. The state version, called the Birth Defects Prevention Act, was passed recently after introduction by Senator Petris; the national version, entitled the Pesticide Reform Act, is being introduced now in the Senate. Both call for inventories of all pesticide ingredients, complete agency-monitored testing of all active ingredients, and streamlined procedures for cancelling registrations. The national bill also contains a "right-to-know" clause to make safety data available to the "uninformed public."

According to Meyerhoff, part of the national pesticide problems stem from the power held by the House and Senate agriculture committees, which historically are "not friends of the environment." As a member of the Senate committee and the pesticide subcommittee, local Congressmember Leon Panetta is in a key position to influence the new measure's success.

Whether or not the national pesticide legislation squeaks through, the implications of Felton's legal victory will probably reach far beyond the quiet mountain town. The ruling has paved the way for a new legal strategy against state pesticide spraying. According to Assistant County Counsel Jon Wittwer, other localities have already contacted his office about using the same tack in their situations. And the case applies not only to carbaryl, but to all restricted substances as well, according to Deputy Attorney General Charles Getz. That means other cases of government spraying—such as that of the herbicide 2,4-D over northern forests—could be challenged as well.

Most importantly, the Felton case has drawn new attention to the abundant shortcomings in our pesticide laws. With any luck, the proposed legislation will begin patching some of those holes. In any event, the drive to stop the Felton carbaryl spraying has shown a little "ignorance" can go a long way.

CITY*clips*

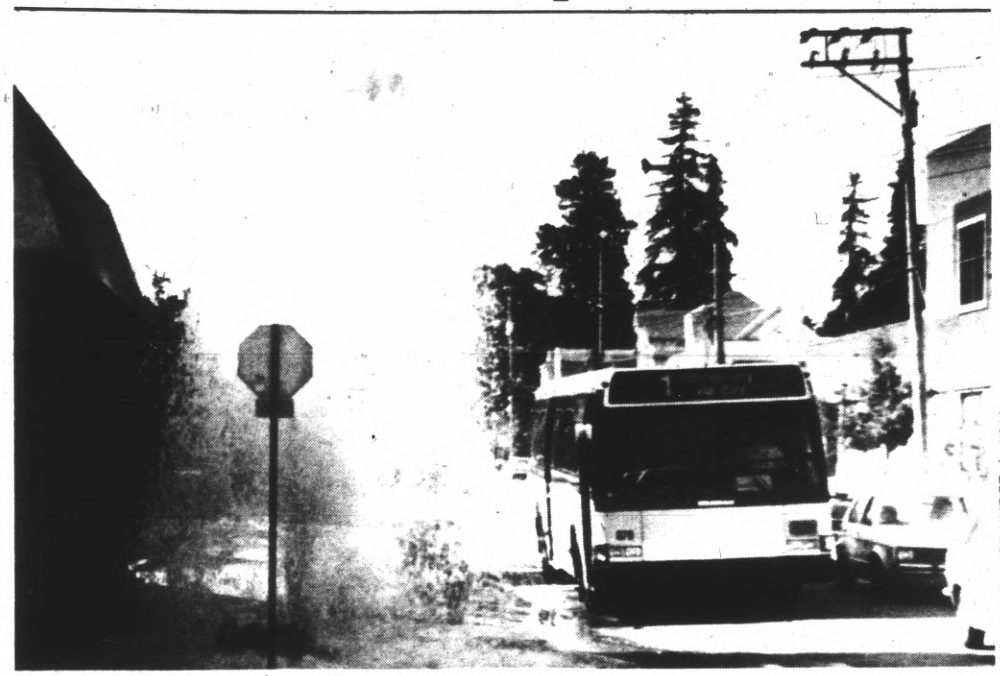

Photo by EDGAR ESPINO-BARROS

Critical Mass at Labs

Approximately 600 people gathered at Lawrence Livermore Labs last Friday to protest the facility's role in developing nuclear weapons. Managed by the University of California, the labs have been the focus of repeated non-violent actions in recent years. According to Terry Messman-Rucker, one of the event's organizers, the demonstrators' purpose was to affirm their belief that "worship is political."

A coalition of church-based affinity groups organized this year's action, now an annual event. Messman-Rucker said support came not just from laypeople, but also from high church officials—carrying on "the tradition of peace-makers in the truest sense of the word." Among the 39 people arrested, he said, were a Lutheran minister, a Catholic priest, and Leontine Kelly, a Methodist bishop for northern California and Nevada. Moments before her arrest, Kelly told the San Jose *Mercury News*, "I'm doing this because it's part of my faith. I have to practice what I preach. And I can't preach about the Prince of Peace and still support war."

Lab officials claimed the demonstration and worship service in front of the complex delayed only a handful of the center's 7749 employees on their way to work. Messman-Rucker, however, said the high turnout signals a new wave of public opinion against nuclear weaponry. The coalition is planning a similar demonstration at the labs from August 6-9 to commemorate the bombing of Hiroshima, he said.

Fiberglass Reservations

Santa Cruz County supervisors will soon decide how comfortable they'd feel with a 25-foot, 1500-pound red fiberglass bust of an anonymous Native American perched over their heads. The sculpture's creator, Paul DiPasquale, has offered to loan it to the county for one year. In fact, he wants it atop the county building so much, he's offered to pay insurance and trucking fees to get it here from Maryland. But even aside from the issue of possible damage to the building's roof, community opinion is sharply divided over the aesthetic quality and message embodied in the figure.

"Can you imagine putting a plastic picture on a concrete building and calling it Native American culture?" Supervisor Dan Forbus said. "That's obscene." A Santa Cruz *Sentinel* editorial said the statue would represent "an American Indian in a stereotyped role...sneaking up on prey."

However, several local Native American groups applauded the statue. It would have a dramatic, startling effect, they pointed out, so that passersby would remember who the area's first settlers were. According to Kelly Looking-horse of the Sandhill Group, a local coalition of Native American organizations, the statue would be "part of the positive awareness we have been seeking."

Other people, such as the city and county arts commissioners, just like the way the sculpture looks. "Anything to brighten up the county building," Supervisor Joe Cucchiara explained to the *Sentinel*.

Open Your Eyes and Mobilize

The "largest political rally since the Vietnam War protests" is expected in San Francisco April 20, according to the event's organizers, the Mobilization for Survival. A variety of labor, peace, anti-apartheid and Central American solidarity groups are sponsoring the demonstration, and some local elected officials also voiced their support this week.

"We've got the widest coalition of groups ever, backing this rally," said Howie Schneider, representing the Service Employees' International Union Local 535. Schneider said the event promises to resemble the mass peace rallies that have erupted throughout Europe in recent years.

Santa Cruz Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt issued a proclamation in support of the April 20 demonstrations, which will also take place in Seattle, Los Angeles and Washington, DC. At a press conference Tuesday, Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors' Chair Gary Patton also praised the action, noting the importance of local governments taking stands on international issues.

"The only governments answerable to the people in this nation are the local governments," Patton said. County residents understand the connection between US commitment to war in other countries and economic problems at home, he said, which explains why "we do have a foreign policy in Santa Cruz." Wormhoudt emphasized, however, that the role of people organizing within the community remains more important than that of elected officials. "The government isn't going to go any farther than its people will," she said.

Confirmed speakers for the rally include Oakland Congressmember Ronald Dellums, United Farm Workers Vice President Dolores Huerta, Bay Area dockworkers' union president Jim Herman, San Francisco Supervisor Harry Britt, and Federation of Labor President Jack Henning. The march begins at noon in San Francisco's Justin Herman Plaza, with the rally commencing at 1pm at the Civic Center.

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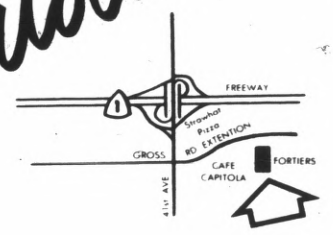

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UCSC's History

The Guiding Lux

The dorms go up for Crown, UCSC's third college.

by Charlotte Kaufman

Editors' Note: *This is Part I of a two-part series on the history of UCSC. The two parts originally appeared as one article in the fall 1984 issue of* Primer, City on a Hill*'s annual student resource guide.*

A MENAGERIE OF UCSC myths and legends float around our campus community. Some are accurate while others have become distorted with age, but all are part of the complex history of a relatively young campus. Going into its 20th year of existence, UCSC has already experienced enough setbacks and triumphs to fill a 10-week mini-series on PBS.

Why must you walk miles between colleges? What are those weathered stone buildings at the base of campus? And who thought of putting the campus on a redwood-covered hill? Depending on who you talk to among the staff, faculty, and original alumni, shedding light on these mysteries may make you dreamy-eyed about the "ideal becoming real" or bitter over the hardships which took a toll on UCSC.

The genesis of UCSC dates back to the 1950s, when a strong demand existed for new campuses in California. Higher education was no longer just a privilege for the upper class. WWII vets returned to the states and went to college, and the post-war baby boom promised a steady stream of undergraduates. State colleges and universities were overflowing across the nation making expansion inevitable. California led the nation in developing state higher education.

> 'The community expected the University to come, business to boom, sports teams to cheer, and what shows up—but UCSC.'
>
> —Councilmember John Laird

In 1960 a joint effort of educators from the junior and state colleges and the University of California produced the *Master Plan for Higher Education in California 1960-1970*. The report presented the educational missions of state institutions, which would soon include three new UC campuses.

The Regents arrived here in 1960 to inspect Santa Cruz, one of the two final sites narrowed from an original 90 choices for a campus. Scotty Sinclair, editor of the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, greeted the group on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce committee formed to "get the UC in Santa Cruz." It was a cool, sunny day as they arrived at the century-old ranch overlooking the Monterey Bay and a small tourist beach town. The ranch was the site of a once prosperous lime and cement company owned by the millionaire Henry Cowell. When Cowell died he left considerable assets known as the Cowell Estate. Redwoods, meadows, barns, kilns, bunkhouses, and dozens of cows dotted the 2000 acre ranch.

The Cowell Ranch became the obvious site: a scenic parcel of natural landscape at an attractive price, surrounded by an eager, cooperative business community and local government. After visiting the other site in Santa Clara County, the Almaden Valley, the Regents began to seriously consider Santa Cruz.

"Santa Cruz was the ideal place to live for a business or professional person," said Lou Fackler, Assistant Vice Chancellor of Facilities, who came to Santa Cruz in 1963 as a senior engineer. Fackler explained that the town offered cultural stimulation and a comfortable environment in which to live. "Socially and economically, the Santa Cruz community knew that change and growth were coming and it saw the University as a great opportunity." The eager Santa Cruz community went to work on proposals for the Regents. In December 1960 it presented *A UC Campus at Santa Cruz* report for approval by the Regents. The report pledged local cooperation with the University in developing the off-campus community. Water and sewage facilities were guaranteed at no cost to the University.

"The community really embraced us," said Fackler. Early plans show that the Santa Cruz Rentals and Owners Association wrote a letter to the Regents expressing "a willingness to adopt regulations to govern rentals to students." Among other ideas that never materialized were bathhouses near the ocean built especially for the UCSC community, land allocation for off-campus student housing, and buildings for sororities and fraternities.

Former Santa Cruz mayor John Laird, a 1972 graduate of Stevenson College, pointed out that the community "really expected the University to come, business to boom, sports teams to cheer, and everything about a traditional university. And what shows up—but UCSC."

The Cowell Foundation and UC Regents reached a price agreement for the 2000 acres in March 1961. The University would buy the land at $1100 per acre and the foundation would in turn donate the money to the new UCSC over the next three years. In July, 1961 the Regents approved the plans and upon the recommendation of UC President Clark Kerr, appointed UC Dean of Academic Planning Dean McHenry as chancellor to UCSC.

KERR AND McHENRY HAD special designs for the new campus. Both were intimately involved with problems in higher education at larger US institutions. Nationwide discontent was growing with the "student factories" which created an impersonal atmosphere, bureaucratic confusion, and placed an emphasis on research at the expense of undergraduate education. Kerr and McHenry sought to avoid these problems and looked to the small college concept for a different approach.

The challenge was to emulate but not imitate the Oxford and Cambridge models. They studied the experiences of the Claremont Colleges, Harvard, and Yale—all institutions which borrowed ideas from the collegiate system. UCSC would preserve traditional academic values and at the same time embrace innovation and change. By utilizing the advantages of the small liberal arts college and fortifying a campus with the advantages of a larger university, UCSC would cater to the undergraduate—"to seem small while growing larger."

The catch was to sell it to the Regents. Although many members of both the Board of Regents and the UC Academic Senate supported the small college concept, a concern existed that the new campus would require more money and attention and become an elitist insitution. Another fear was that the new UC might fail to achieve the University of California's other academic missions to promote research, professional training, and graduate programs.

Despite these stumbling blocks McHenry said it was not too difficult to convince the Regents to approve the concept. But he did promise that UCSC would not cost the UC more money than the other campuses. "If I had to do it again I would not make such a commitment," McHenry told *City on a Hill*. "But that was the price I thought I had to pay to get UCSC started."

The academic plan and the long range plans were approved in 1962 and 1963 respectively. Page Smith, soon to become provost of Cowell College, and Byron Stookey, Assistant to the Chancellor, and subsequently director of Academic Planning, came to UCSC in 1963, playing major roles in the design of the new campus. The UCSC master plan included a maximum enrollment projection of 27,500 students. There were to be 20-25 colleges as well as preprofessional schools and graduate programs.

McHenry spent the majority of his time fundraising and looking for faculty and staff. He focused on provosts who would in turn search for professors. Karl Lamb, from the University of Michigan, joined the staff as a consultant and later decided to stay on as a Politics professor—in those days the board was called Government Studies. Kenneth Thimann left Harvard to become the provost of Crown and Dean of Sciences. Many of the original faculty and administrators are still on the campus today.

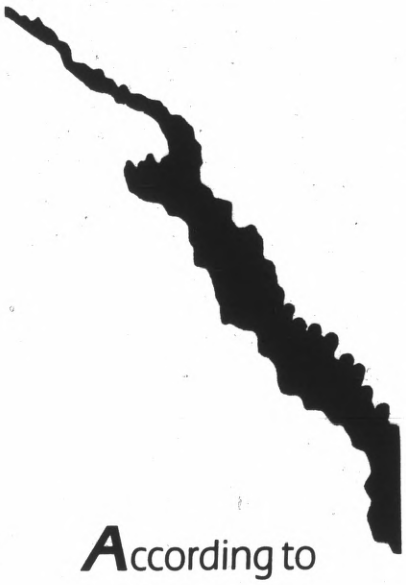
"I should have brought more senior professors," said McHenry. "We needed their seasoned knowledge; we needed their knowledge about hiring." He added that because so many original faculty are now eligible for tenure, "the tenure situation has been very difficult."

"We wanted people who were first and foremost teachers," said Barbara Sheriff, who was assistant to the chancellor from 1961 to 1981. "But we wanted the combination—a very good teacher who was also a very good researcher."

In its early years, UCSC was "the place to go" for both educators and students. Peter Euben, a politics professor who came here in 1967 said, "People really cared enough to give up 'prestigious positions' to be part of what was an undergraduate experiment."

"When there was this new campus," said Laird, "that was so beautiful, had pass/fail, individual colleges, and professors who paid attention, it was a dream."

This educational dream, however, faced a number of financial, political, and logistical realities in the years to come. Over the next 20 years the campus community learned many lessons from both the achievements and failures that UCSC experienced.



20-Year Plan

Where Do We Grow From Here?

According to Dean of Humanities Michael Cowan, if UCSC does not grow, the money for resources that it would receive from the state legislature will go elsewhere.

by David Miller

AT ONE TIME THE VERY MENtion of the word "growth" caused a major stir among members of the UCSC community. But the no-growth voices of dissent now seem distant and sometimes silent. Most people agree that if UCSC is to remain a vital UC institution, then it must grow to meet the diverse needs of California's increasing population of college-eligible students.

In response to a directive issued last spring from UC President David Gardner, UCSC is attempting to define its working principles and goals. Decisions about the character and the extent of future growth at UCSC are among the central issues addressed by the Twenty-Year Planning Committee, a group of faculty, administrators, and students appointed by Chancellor Sinsheimer. The committee is putting together a 20-year plan that will influence funding priorities, faculty appointments, academic programs, and enrollment, as well as allotments for new residential colleges and other facilities in the years to come.

According to Dean of Humanities Michael Cowan, a member of the committee, the 20-year plan strives, at least in principle, to achieve the original goals embodied in UCSC's master plan. "There was a commitment in that original plan to become a major scholarly institution in a way that kept a sense of cooperation rather than cutthroat competition," said Cowan, "and that is an ideal we wish to cultivate in a larger sense."

UCSC's original master plan, written in 1962 and revised in 1963, projected a maximum enrollment of 27,500 students and 20-25 residential colleges. Several graduate and professional schools were also planned, including engineering and business programs. However, as a result of drastic budget cuts and an unexpected downturn in enrollment, these plans were never fully realized.

The Twenty-Year Planning Committee has been working for 10 months to come up with a viable plan for the campus that would enable UCSC "to retain its strengths as an arts, letters and sciences institution, enriched by a careful infusion of professional and applied programs," wrote Academic Vice Chancellor Kivie Moldave in a statement issued March 4.

The committee will release its final proposal in stages, the first one being an academic plan with brief statements about minority recruitment, research, physical and fiscal growth, enrollment and student life. These issues will also be discussed in a series of individual documents in the second stage on internal development. According to Moldave, the rough draft of the academic plan was scheduled to be released this week and will be reviewed by the campus community during the next two weeks.

Under the master plan for higher education in the state of California, all eligible college-age students must be given an opportunity to enroll in a higher institution of learning. According to committee member Cowan, UCSC will have to receive a greater proportion of these students in the future. In Cowan's view, "UCSC has a responsibility to the University of California and to the state as a whole to play a major role in accommodating future UC enrollment."

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

While other schools like UC Berkeley, UCSD, UCLA, and UC Davis have nearly reached their enrollment capacities, UCSC is small and has room to grow. According to Cowan, if UCSC does not grow, the money for resources that it would receive from the state legislature will go elsewhere. As a public institution, UCSC must increase its enrollment before it can tap into new resources; for every 1000 new students, UCSC gains five new faculty, but unless it expands, it must wait for old staff to leave or retire before hiring new ones. "If this campus fails to grow significantly," asserted Cowan, "the present [UC] administration will have no choice but to think about building a tenth UC campus, and that would be a terrible waste of resources."

As it stands, the current draft of the 20-year plan calls for an increase in enrollment of 2.3 percent to 4.6 percent between 1985 and 1995 (producing 8800 to 11,000 students by 1995). An enrollment increase of 3.2 percent to five percent during the next 10 years would bring a total of 12,000 to 15,000 students to UCSC by the year 2005.

BUT WHILE UCSC MAKES PLANS to boost its enrollment over the next 20 years, it must also confront various logistical concerns. Among these tasks are determining the ratio of graduate students to undergraduates, developing the types of programs which will attract prospective students, and deciding where the new students and faculty will be housed.

The 20-year plan calls for the development of graduate programs in virtually every discipline on campus and an increased commitment to scholarly research. Various new professional programs are also projected in the plan. According to Academic Vice Chancellor Moldave, the plan predicts an overall increase in the proportion of graduate students from the current level of seven percent to at least 15 percent, which he believes is the lowest number that UCSC can consider "as viable and consistent with our goals."

Cowan insisted that the new numbers of graduate students will not affect the degree of interaction between faculty and students. He also pointed out that UCSC will retain the standard 18 to 1 ratio of students to faculty that is common to all UC campuses. Cowan admits that the real question is whether or not the faculty can remain "psychologically committed to their undergraduates and [at the same time] creatively integrate their teaching efforts with a scholarly emphasis."

Moldave does not think such increases in graduate education will lessen the standard of undergraduate instruction offered at UCSC. "I think our desire to maintain a distinguished undergraduate education is not changed by the plan," he said. "That is still one of our more important emphases."

If UCSC grows to the size predicted by the 20 year plan, the campus will need additional housing for faculty and students. According to Crown Provost Gene Cota-Robles, a member of the planning committee, the "colleges will continue to play a major role in facilitating the entry of students into the academic environment of the University." The final plan will also include a written statement on the colleges which will recommend that each college not exceed 900-1000 students. Cota-Robles emphasized that every attempt will be made to house all additional students in existing or new colleges.

Another major issue being addressed by the Twenty-Year Planning Committee is the lack of minority enrollment at UCSC. By the year 2000, California will be the first state with a majority of minorities, and if UCSC expects to come close to its enrollment projections, asserted Cota-Robles, it must "attract and retain a greater proportion of minorities on this campus."

According to Cota-Robles, various outreach programs have already been created to raise UCSC's retention rate, the lowest of all the UC campuses. But more importantly, he said, the 20-year plan affirms a strong commitment to stepping up its minority enrollment over the next 20 years. "It would be a shame," said Cota-Robles, "to have one campus say that it didn't want to grow and therefore serve as less of a resource for a part of the community that has been disenfranchised in the past."

Some argue that the creation of professional programs will attract a more diversified student body. Cota-Robles points out that "more students than ever seem to be interested in applied programs of study." He also said that minority students in particular are attracted to these programs. This year, 130 students joined UCSC's newly instituted computer engineering program. According to Cowan, these kinds of programs need to be implemented, "or we're going to remain a basically white campus."

Members of the Twenty-Year Planning Committee believe that by increasing total enrollment and by developing existing as well as new graduate and professional programs, UCSC can become the major academic institution that was envisioned in its master plan 24 years ago. "Growth is going to provide flexibility," said Academic Vice Chancellor Moldave, "so that we can accomplish what we want to do if we face the future aggressively."

In the next two weeks, the campus community will have an opportunity to discuss the first state of the 20-year plan. According to Moldave, the current draft must be viewed as a rough statement of UCSC's principal goals. "It's really not a draft for publication so much as a draft for review by the appropriate committees, the faculty, and students," he said. Members of the planning committee have said that hearings will be held for various Academic Senate committees, and provosts will be encouraged to put on forums in the colleges.

"The changes that the campus is going to make have to depend on some growth," remarked Michael Cowan. "The question is not growth versus no-growth, but rather the rate and configuration of it."

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CAMPUS *clips*

Measles Outbreak

An alarming measles outbreak has hit the university student population throughout the nation. The American College Health Association, as well as local public health organizations, realized the urgency of the situation as the affliction reached epidemic proportions in the Midwest. Although there are no reported cases on this campus, UCSC's Chief Physician Gerald Crary is presently looking for vaccine supplies—which are hard to find because of the high demand—in order to make the necessary immunization available to UCSC students.

According to Crary, "since the measles vaccination was developed in the late 1960s, many college aged people have never been immunized." Measles tend to hit students harder because they lead mobile and harried lifestyles that make them more susceptible to the disease. MIT and Ohio State University recently started immunization programs and Stanford actually now requires all students to be immunized when they register. Principia—a small Christian Science college of 712 students in Illinois—experienced a devastating 128 cases including three deaths between January and March of this year. A series of epidemics broke out in Mexico as well and students are discouraged from traveling south of the border.

Many students might equate measles with annoying skin blemishes and a slight fever, but measles is a dangerous respiratory affliction that can lead to aggravated pneumonia and lung failure. Crary remarked that as soon as the vaccine becomes readily available, free immunizations will be administered at the Cowell Health Center. Call extension 2211 for further information about measles or if you have questions about the immunization.

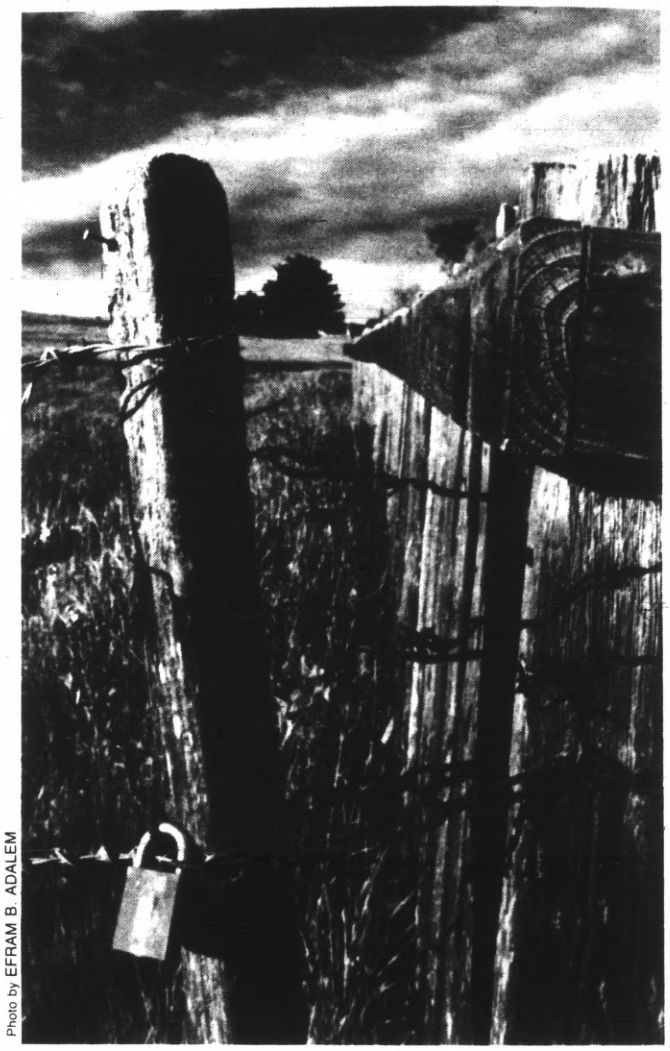

Photo by EFRAM B. ADALEM

A Plan for the Public

The Academic Senate meeting scheduled for Wednesday, April 10 was postponed until Wednesday, April 17 at 3pm. The meeting's sole purpose is to discuss the recently released draft of UCSC's 20-year plan.

The committee released the preliminary draft to the public on April 8 and sent copies to all boards and committees of study on campus, as well as to relevant senate committees—Admissions, Affirmative Action, Budget and Planning, Educational Policy, Graduate Council and Research—for their consideration.

During the meeting, the committees will informally report their views of the plan. Each committee will later formulate responses that address its particular policy area. Academic Senate meetings are open to all members of the campus community. There will also be a forum for the campus community to discuss the 20-year plan on April 15 at 7:30pm in Classroom Unit 1.

Static Stats

The issue of minority hiring is a constant source of controversy for the UC system. Last month at their monthly meeting at UC Irvine, the Regents faced the disturbing results of an annual UC report on affirmative action, which revealed that the percentage of Black professors in the UC system has remained static at 1.8 percent since 1977. Even more alarming is the fact that the appointments of new Black faculty members declined from 2.5 to 1.4 percent between 1977 and 1983.

UC spokesperson Lilia Villanueva asserted that the main problem with the recruitment of Black faculty is a small and ever-diminishing pool of Black graduate students and a lack of people interested in education fields as careers. She said that the "UC figures are the reflection of nationwide figures."

Regents commented on the report at the meeting including Yvonne Brathwaite Burke who spoke of the need to improve resources for Blacks at the Kindergarten through 12th grade levels. And UC Regent Vilma Martinez said that UC should "take a harder look at minority lecturers and researchers" and "slide them into the [tenured] faculty. They have PhDs, they might be eligible."

UCSC Mellons

Two UCSC seniors were recently named Mellon Fellows by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship foundation. The fellowship is a prestigious award given annually for excellence in humanities. The two students—Paul E. Bialek, an English Literature major and Scott P. Durham, a student of Romance Languages—were chosen out of 1425 candidates from colleges and universities throughout the US and Canada. The winners—61 men and 58 women—receive full tuition scholarships for their first year of graduate school, in addition to an $8000 cash stipend. The award is renewable for a second year, and sometimes Mellon Fellows can obtain support to complete their doctoral dissertations.

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SAFEWAY

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Slick Oil Moves

Dear Staff:

The opening paragraph of your article "Oil Outlook" in April 4 City Clips presented a misleading summary of the department of the Interior's newly proposed five-year plan to open up the entire California coast to offshore drilling. You imply that it may be a positive attempt by the Interior to take responsibility for involving the affected states. You say that "some see" the plan "as a test of Hodel's sincerity in forging better relations between the Interior Department and oil drilling states." I see the five-year plan as an aggressive attempt by the federal government to obtain permission to ignore the concerns of coastal states.

As an example of the implications of the five-year plan, you accurately point out that it would seriously endanger the Santa Cruz basin; the proposal would open up the entire coast for drilling (an extensive new approach), and Santa Cruz happens to be a popular drilling target. In the past, local groups of concerned citizens were able to lobby effectively for exclusion of sensitive areas when the Interior had proposed leases. San Diego citizens were able to curb individual sales in their area in the mid 1970s. However, with the new aggressive, statewide, five-year leasing approach, citizens would have no significant chances to express their concerns.

The time to act is now. Currently the governor is reviewing the five-year plan. He has until the end of May to submit a formal response. However, the governor's handling of the issue is not commendable. He is taking comments only from organized groups. The oil industry is very organized.

However, students concerned with offshore drilling can be heard. Though the governor is not officially taking comments, a letter to him will serve to remind him that he is accountable to the people. In addition, there will be a forum on the five-year plan, Thursday April 18 at Oakes 105 where concerned students can learn more about the problem and how they can organize themselves and be heard.

Jill Parry
Kresge

$220 in Spare Change

Dear Staff:

The student group Action for the Hungry has counted all the spare change collected in counter-top jars last month, and we'd like to express our appreciation to the workers and patrons of those participating campus businesses: the cafes at College Eight and Cowell, La Bahia, Whole Earth, and the Kresge Coop.

The $220 total has been forwarded to the UCSC Foundation for Ethiopia, which in turn will go to Oxfam's worthy efforts in that tragic region.

Thanks,
Erick Heroux
Action for the Hungry

Acknowledgements

Dear Staff:

This is to thank the many faculty, students and staff members who contributed to Kresge's Ethiopian Famine Relief Drive. In particular I would like to thank Professors Norma Wikler, Bettina Aptheker, and James Clifford for their benefit lectures. Thanks to the Kresge Student Council for sponsoring our benefit raffle, which was organized by Jonathan Fay, and whose success depended on the Kresge CA's, as well as staff members Bonnie Horn and Debra Hightower.

I was struck by the generosity of all those who contributed to this worthy cause.

Yours sincerely,
Ellen Suckiel
Provost, Kresge College

Sporadic Sports

Dear Staff:

I must agree with John O'Connor, UCSC baseball coach, that your paper does a poor job representing the sports community at UCSC. A regular reader might think that sports barely exist here, while in actuality a large, talented, and varied group of athletes are part of the University. Anyone who thinks all sports at Santa Cruz are "laid-back" has not seen the high quality of pick-up basketball games, the intensity of tennis team workouts, or the pace of women's rugby matches. The UCSC men's and women's Fencing team recently captured their third consecutive All-Cal Championship, as well as individual championships in men's Sabre and Epee, yet not a paragraph appeared in your paper. Fencing Coach Delmar Calvert and his team deserve better.

I believe *City on a Hill* should improve its sporadic and lackadaisical sports coverage. Competitive sports, both intercollegiate and intramural, are a fun and vibrant part of campus life. A weekly sports page would be welcomed by athletes, coaches, and the overall campus community.

The generally heavy use of sports facilities on campus also demonstrates the need for the improvements included in the Student Life referendum. Anyone who has tried to get a tennis court or find playing field space on a fine day should realize that more facilities are needed. The Student Life referendum is an honest attempt to balance the needs of various sports groups, and it would give the University rich rewards in the years to come. I support it, and I encourage other students to do so.

Sincerely,
Joe Hayes
Sabre Fencing Team Captain

Suggestion for Senator

Letter to Senator Cranston:

I encourage you to take a strong stand against congressional funding for aid to the contra forces in Nicaragua, and hope that you will encourage others in Congress to do the same.

I could make many ideological and polemical arguments in favor of the Sandinistas and all they have accomplished for their people since 1979 in the spheres of literacy, health care, justice, agricultural reform, environmental education, watershed management, and on and on.

I could argue that if our concern is to fight the evils of communism, we should direct our attention elsewhere. In Nicaragua 80 percent of the land and 75 percent of industry remains in private hands, opposition parties abound, and free elections took place in half the time required after our own revolution.

These are all polemics, however, and ignore the most pressing issue I would like you to consider. The United States simply has no legal or moral authority to inflict blatant terrorism on any other country. To bomb harbors and day care centers; to destroy experimental farm fields and mountain villages; to teach and advocate kidnapping and assassination—these are not ideological or political blows against some abstract Sandinista or communist, they are blows against thousands and millions of individual human beings who have tentatively just begun to reconstruct their futures after generations under the fist of dictatorship.

What we may continue to do in Nicaragua I believe is politically and ideologically wrong. That is subject to debate I suppose, and I am anxious to engage in such debate. Undebatable, however, is the fact that, politics aside, our vicarious terrorist presence in Nicaragua, the murder we sponsor and the lives we destroy each day, is morally abhorrent.

I applaud your past voting record against aid to the contras, but lately have not seen your normally outspoken opinion on the matter. I encourage you to come out strongly on this issue in an attempt to persuade other congresspeople to vote against it as well.

Please send me a response detailing what actions you are taking to end our destructive involvement in Central America. Thank you for your time and good work.

Sincerely,
Craig Strang
Stevenson College Alumnus

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

Bigger Could Be Better

GROWING UP IS HARD TO DO, BUT WE have to face the facts: UCSC's time has come. Since UC Berkeley and UCLA are filling to capacity, the UC administration is looking to the smaller campuses for space. UC applications for 1985 jumped 10 percent from last year and enrollment figures are predicted to rise steadily for the next 20 years. Growth at UCSC is inevitable—but a little foresight will keep us from turning into a campus teeming with future technocrats.

As long as the 20-year plan incorporates a strong commitment to UCSC's founding ideals, the campus could reap the benefits of moderate growth. An increased student population will guarantee more money from the state and UC budget. If some of these funds are channeled to the colleges, the qualities of our collegiate system could be improved and fortified. The preservation of the college system, as the proposed plan notes, alleviates the alienating atmosphere that large universities often create.

The proposed plan also ensures that UCSC will remain a predominantly undergraduate institution: 85 percent of the campus will be undergraduates and 90 percent of those will study the liberal arts and sciences. As academic programs expand over the next 20 years it is essential to maintain a curriculum that balances applied and natural sciences with the humanities and social sciences. Accepting more students doesn't necessarily mean changing UCSC's liberal arts focus. The admissions and EOP/SAA offices can help preserve this focus by promoting our less conventional programs—such as environmental studies and women's studies—at least as much as our computer science program.

It is time, however, for one of UCSC's most unattractive characteristics—homogeneity—to change. Growth affords us the opportunity to fill new student spaces with people of color. Let's make academic and support programs that attract and retain non-white students a funding priority. The face of the faculty population could also become more diverse. UCSC receives five new faculty positions for every 1000 new students, and 5,000 more students attending UCSC by the year 2005 could mean 25 more positions for minority and women faculty.

It's vital for the campus community to voice these and other concerns to the Twenty Year Planning Committee. Students are not often invited to participate in such a process and we shouldn't ignore this opportunity. Students can attend forums; and campus organizations, college councils and individual students can submit responses to the recently released draft of the 20-year plan.

So far the plan appears to embrace both the ideals of the past and the realities of the future. But such promises aren't engraved in stone; it takes commitment and vigilance to ensure that well-meaning plans aren't discarded during tough times. It's up to us to guide the course of the most unique campus in the UC system.

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KALEIDOscope

Williamson Sings

She says she's trying to reach a broader audience nowadays, but Cris Williamson is still one of the biggest stars in the field of "women's music." Her epochal album *The Changer and the Changed* practically defined the genre, and launched the Olivia Records label (owned and operated by women-identified women).

With her new album, *Prairie Fire,* Williamson moves into a number of other issues: acid rain, nuclear arms and so forth. "The world is coming out to my concerts," she told the Boston *Herald* last year. "Men, women, children, dogs, cats, the works."

Only the first three (men, women and children, that is) will be attending her concert this Sunday at the Porter College Dining Hall. She'll be joined by Tret Fure (it's pronounced "fury"), one of the finest female rock 'n' roll guitarists around and a veteran opener for acts like J. Geils, Poco and Little Feat; her original music's a bit more up-tempo than Williamson's.

The concert starts at 8pm at Porter; tix are $4.50 students, $6.50 general admission. You can buy yours at the Usual Outlets . . . for your information, the Usual Outlets are the UCSC Campus Box Office (above the Whole Earth Restaurant), BASS outlets, the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium and at the door. If you'd like to know more (the capital of Illinois? Springfield), call the Arts and Lectures folks at 429-2826.

—Fay Mennist

A Musical Offering

You've probably heard about the Santa Cruz Bill Motto Post 5888 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; they made national headlines last month when their denouncement of US intervention in Central America prompted the VFW to revoke their charter. They're planning on fighting that decision in the courts, and have established a legal defense fund for that purpose. To get the ol' financial ball rolling, they've decided to throw a ball—a musical ball/dance concert, featuring none other than Country Joe McDonald (of former Fish fame).

Country Joe'll be joined with a bevy of local talent, including post-folkie Jesse Wolf, steel guitarist *extraordinaire* Mark Moore with blues artist Michael Steuer, and the reggae-R&B group Rainbow.

You can offer the Bill Motto Post a hand while moving your feet, just by attending the event Saturday at (where else?) the Vet's Hall, 846 Front Street next to the downtown Post Office. Tickets are only $5, and all ages are welcome; contact Richard Carpowich at 423-1951 for more information.

—Saul O'Darrity

Not A Mannequin Depressive

He's Black, 42 inches tall and a heck of a wisecracker. No, not Emmanuel Lewis or Gary Coleman—he's "Lester," the wooden figure (ventriloquists prefer not to call them "dummies") who's been Willie Tyler's sidekick for the past 20 years.

Actually, Tyler's been *Lester's* sidekick; as in most successful ventriloquist acts, the non-organic partner gets the best lines. And Tyler's act is probably the most successful of its kind in the country, now that Bergen's gone and Paul Winchell's retired. Tyler started throwing his voice at age ten, working first with his sister's dolls then with a "Jerry Mahoney"-style figure painted brown. During a stint in the Air Force, his act earned him a special assignment to an entertainers' unit (I wonder if Lester was in uniform too?).

In 1964, a little-known record company called Motown signed him; he made one live concert album and spent the next several years touring as an opening act for such Motown greats as the Supremes, the Temptations and Marvin Gaye. That exposure led to variety show appearances, which led to spots on the original "Laugh-In," which led to a comfortable career playing good-natured, relatively tame comedy in the vein of Bill Cosby.

Which, in turn, has led to a show at Performing Arts this Saturday. Tickets are $6.50 general admission, $4.50 students/seniors and the showtime's 8pm. We've got the Arts & Lectures program to thank for this cultural change of pace; in fact, if you want to thank them (or ask them anything), you can call 429-2159. Just remember: no dummy jokes.

—Joe King Mahter

You Dancing Animal, You

"Deer-People" and "Bear-People"? Is this a satire on Cat People? No, but wait, let's not leave out "Salmon-People" and "Bobcat-People." They're not your friendly foes along the Yellow Brick Road either.

They are, however, elements of a dance entitled *Human Nature,* choreographed by Jean Lapiner and hitting the Porter College stage this Friday and Saturday. The dancers aren't your ordinary run-of-the-mill professionals for Julliard or the American Ballet Theater or so forth—though many of them used to be before quitting to become homesteaders, foresters, farmers and fishery workers. Out of their varied backgrounds has come the "truly wild" and innovative portrayal of "human kinship with other species." At least that's what their publicity says.

But don't just take their word for it. Showtime is 8pm on both nights, with tickets available at the College VIII coffee shop and downtown at Cymbaline Records; they're $4 for students, $6 for general admission and no, you can't bring your bobcat buddies.

—Annie Moll

Photo by IRENE YOUNG

THE SOUND OF THE FURE: Guitar rocker Tret Fure is co-billed with Cris Williamson in Sunday's concert at Porter Dining Hall, Porter College.

Bob Your Ears

It's no coincidence that Gunnar "Bob" Madsen, Janie "Bob" Scott, Matthew "Bob" Scott and Richard "Bob" Greene are in the same musical group—not when that group is called *The Bobs.*

Their name may be a gimmick, but their style of music isn't. They're a throwback to the days of '50s-era vocal groups . . . and the Bobs are *very* vocal. *A capella,* in fact, which means that their astonishing range of sounds are entirely from the mouth, sans instruments. Unlike the Hi-Lows and other similar groups of the past, the Bobs perform in a variety of styles (mostly with a slight satirical edge): when they play "air" drum solos, you can hear the tom-toms and cymbals. When they skewer genres (as in "I Hate the Beach Boys") their harmonies are letter-perfect:

Winter never comes to this place
There's always sunny weather
I've been inside too long
Let me go where the air is cold
I'm so tired of sunshine
Why don't they wear something modest?
I'll move to Tacoma . . .

If you've heard them, you know they're unique. If you haven't heard them, don't expect me to effectively describe them. They play the Crow's Nest next Thursday (April 18) at 9pm; tickets are $6, available at the door and in advance at the Nest.

—Conn Sayrtgohr

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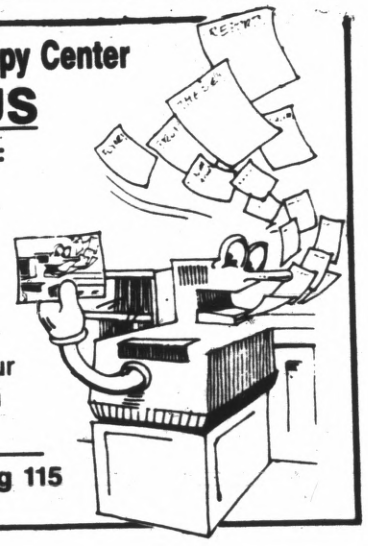

Communications Bldg 115
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CALENDAR

Thursday 11

☐movies

Chariots of Fire at 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $2, Campus Only.

Premiere of new Peace Corps film, *Towards a New Tomorrow*, along with slides and discussion. 7pm, 123 Hahn Student Services, Free.

☐theater

A Kingdom for a Stage, An Evening of Shakespeare. Tony Church, Regent's Lecturer and Royal Shakespearean actor. 8pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐concerts

Let the music of the Pablo Asian Trio, a popular jazz trio, entertain and relax you. 7:30pm, Sluggo's, Porter College, Free.

☐lectures

"The Bhopal Disaster—Legal and Environmental Issues." A symposium with panel members: Rajeev Dhavan, Indian legal scholar; Armin Rosencranz, political scientist; and UCSC professors, Isebill Gruhn, international politics; and Joel Yellin, environmental science and law. 8pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

☐meetings

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3.

Asian American Student Alliance spring kick-off general meeting. All interested students are invited. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, campus only.

Support group for Jewish women students. 7:30pm, Kresge 356, campus only.

☐exhibits

Donald Weygandt and Patrick Aherne. A Recent Retrospective. Through April 26. Stevenson Library, Free.

Friday 12

☐movies

Fertile Memories, a documentary-style film about two Palestinian women confronting daily life on the West Bank—one finds her identity in tradition, the other through struggle. Classroom unit 1, Free.

☐concerts

The highly acclaimed Ridge String Quartet presents a challenging program culled from their extensive prize-winning classical repertoire. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert hall, $4.50 students/seniors; $6.50 general.

Roaring out of remote Humboldt county, comes the four-part dance performance, *Human Nature.* Sponsored by College VIII, Environmental Studies and the Dell'Arte Players. 8:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $4 students; $6 general.

☐lectures

"Women Artists in the Mid-Eighties." May Stevens talks about her work and the work of other women artists. She is a New York City artist, writer, teacher, and a leading figure in the feminist art movement (Slide lecture). 4pm, Porter College D-144, Free.

The Fact/Value Distinction. Peter Railton, Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

☐sports

Men's Tennis. Home games vs. University of Pacific. 2pm, East Field, Free.

☐workshop

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de Poesia y cuento en espanol. 5:30pm, Kresge Lounge, Free.

☐dance

Randy Master's Multinational Dance Band starring Sammy Nortery of "Hedzoleh Soundz" and Ashwin Batish, master sitar player. 9pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Deadline for submission of proposals for Chancellor's Discretionary Funds. Guidelines and information available at the Campus Activities Office (x2934) and the Chancellor's Office (x2058).

Shabbat dinner with special program following. For info call 458-3012. 6pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Saturday 13

☐theater

Comedian/ventriloquist William Tyler and his friend Lester come to Santa Cruz for a hilariously entertaining evening. Their numerous appearances nationwide testify to the popularity of this exuberant duo. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $4.50 students/seniors; $6.50 general.

☐concerts

Phrygian Truckstop, the UCSC student new music ensemble, presents an evening of state-of-the-art compositions, including several originals and premieres. (Return performance on Sat., April 27). 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

Roaring out of remote Humboldt county, comes the four-part dance performance, *Human Nature.* See Friday, April 12 listing.

☐sports

Men's Rugby. Santa Barbara International Rugby Tournament. Free.

Men's Tennis. Home game vs. Claremont College. 11am, East Field, Free.

Men's Volleyball. Home game vs. Fresno State. 3pm, West Fieldhouse, Free.

☐exhibits

Karen Willemsen. Charcoal sketches, photos. Opens today through April 27. Stevenson Coffeeshop, Free.

☐dance

GALA Spring Dance. Hop 'til you drop. 9pm, Crown Dining Hall, $2-$5 sliding scale.

Stevenson Spring Opening Dance. Two bands: The Kind from 9-10:30pm and then Full Moon Tan at 11pm. Stevenson Dining hall, campus only.

Sunday 14

☐movies

Once Upon a Time in America. Starring Robert DeNiro in Sergio Leone's epic tale of two Jewish gangsters' lives from the Roaring '20s through the '60s. 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.

☐concerts

Cris Williamson & Tret Fure. An evening of folk and rock music. 8pm, Porter Dining Hall, $4.50 students/seniors; $6.50 general.

Violinist, Kim Flexer, presents her senior recital, featuring a Beethoven sonata, chamber improvisations, and, with fellow members of the popular Santa Cruz ensemble, Hotzeplotz, klezmer music. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐exhibits

Color photographs by Chris Neumann of boardwalk people and nudes in the townscape of Santa Cruz. Opens today through April 21. Sluggo's Porter College.

☐miscellaneous

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm. Come join us! Cowell Health Center Conference Room. Sponsor: University Catholic Community.

Monday 15

☐movies

The Precious Legacy, about the art, religious and home objects confiscated from Jews by the Nazis to create a "museum of an extinct race." Part of Holocaust Days of Remembrance Week. Brown bag lunch. 12pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Brazil Report on Torture, about heroism, torture, and resistance. With *Chuquiago,* a chilling insight into the nature of Bolivian class society. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2.

You Can't Take It With You, a classic film on human authenticity by Frank Capra. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall, $1.50

☐lectures

"Traditional Material Cultures of California." Gayle Parlatto, Environmental Studies. Spotlight on ReEntry Women Scholars series. 12pm, Women's ReEntry Lounge, Free.

"Ceci Tuera Cela: The Axiology of Graffiti." Susan Stewart, author of *Nonsense: Aspects of Intertexuality in Folklore and Literature.* 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), Free.

"Highly Electrophilic Dinitrobenzofurazans and Bensofuroxans as a Probe to Assess the Reactivity of Very Weak Bases." Professor Francois Terrier, University of Rouen, France. Research Organic Chemistry Seminar. 4:15pm, Thimann 397, Free.

☐meetings

Gary Patton, Chair of the Board of Supervisors, County of Santa Cruz, will hold hours to speak with students re: concerns of the student population. 2-3pm. Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Campus-wide meeting of Intervarsity Christian Fellowship. All are invited. 6:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

The University Catholic Community invites all Catholics and those interested in the Catholic faith to join us for evenings of prayer, study, fellowship and fun. For more info, call Pauline at 423-5403. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, campus only.

Chinese Student Association first general meeting for spring quarter. 7:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325.

☐sports

Men's Tennis. Home games vs. College of Notre Dame. 2pm, East Field, Free.

Women's Tennis. Home games vs. College of Notre Dame. 2pm, East Field, Free.

☐workshop

Procrastination. A hands-on seminar on how to avoid avoidance; with Sheila Hough, Stevenson counselor. 3:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free, campus only.

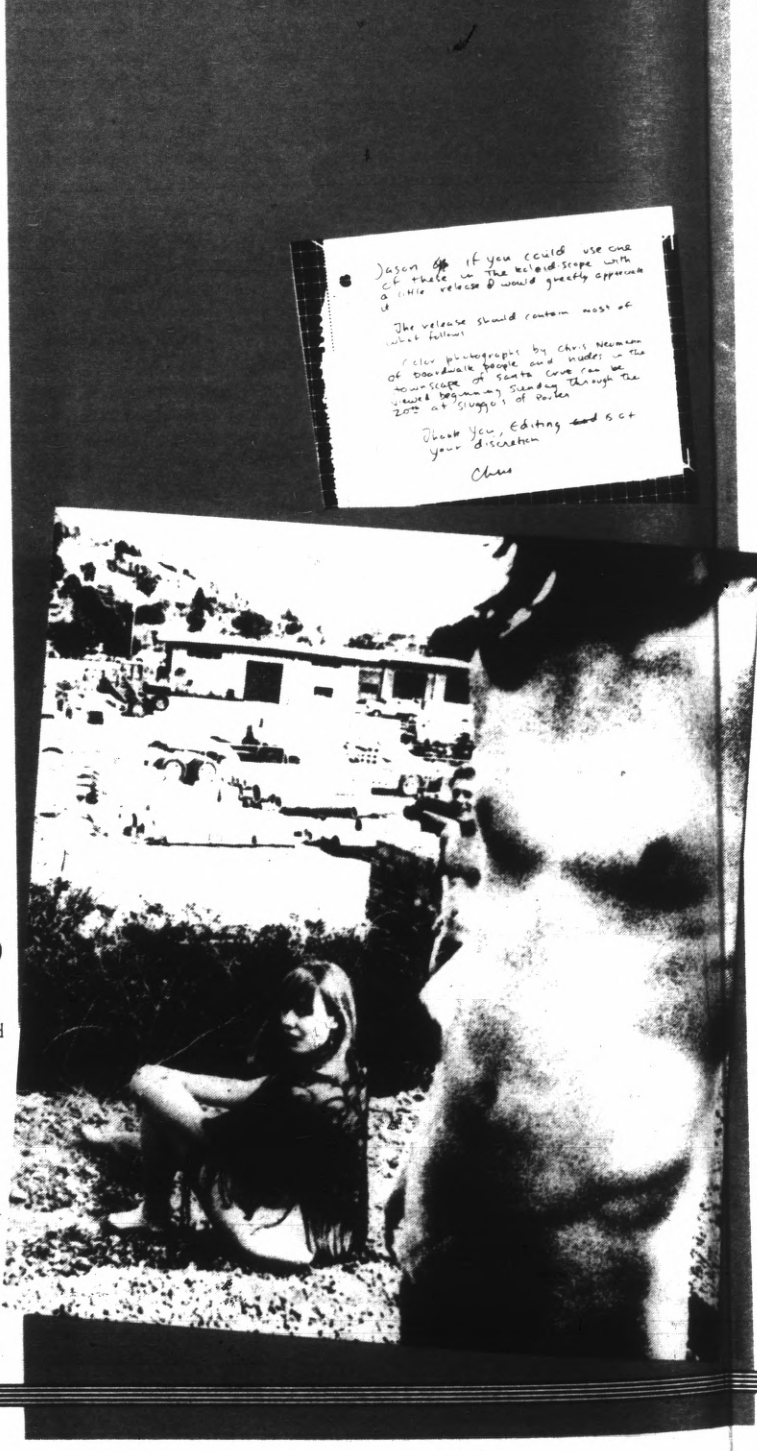
Tuesday 16

☐lectures

"Gibberellins—Past, Present and Future." Jake McMillan, University of Bristol. Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. (Special seminar) 12pm, Thimann 397, Free.

"Attitudes Toward Bilingualism and Ethnic Identity." Aida Hurtado, Assistant Professor of Psychology, UCSC. Public Affairs Lecture Series. 12pm, Santa Cruz Public Library Meeting Room, Free.

"Genetics of Protein Secreting


Jason if you could use one of these in the tabloid-scope with a little release I would greatly appreciate it
The release should contain most of what follows
Color photographs by Chris Neumann of boardwalk people and nudes in the townscape of Santa Cruz can be viewed beginning Saturday through the 20th at Sluggo's of Porter
Thank You, Editing and act your discretion
Chris

Machinery in E. Coli."Jon Beckwith, Harvard University. Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm, Thimann 1, Free.

"Should Science Be Isolated?" Dr. Allen Hammond, editor of *Science '85* and *Issues in Science and Technology*. 8pm, Crown Dining hall, Free.

☐meetings

Action for the Hungry meeting. A campus group seeking to educate ourselves and others about world hunger, and to promote action against hunger. 6pm, Stevenson 237A.

Amnesty International organizational meeting and new member orientation. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

First meeting to create a supportive poetry writing group. Open to anyone. 7pm, Porter Fireside Lounge.

GALA general meeting and social hour. come have fun and find out about upcoming events. Bring a friend! 8pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

☐workshop

Doing Research: How to Get the Most from the Library. Specific information-gathering techniques followed by a tour of the reference section. A Study Skill Workshop with Jacquelyn Marie, Reference Librarian. 1pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free, campus only.

The Life Journey, a personal support group for exploring one's choices of career and relationships and spiritual commitments. 4pm, Oakes 316, Free, campus only.

The Summer Job Search Workshop will include discussion of the job search process in general: self-assessment, goal setting, sources of employment, resources available at the University, resume writing, interviewing, informational interviews, and developing your own business. 7pm, Cowell Conference Room, Free, campus only.

Wednesday 17

☐movies

Antigone. An Encounter with Tragedy film series with discussion led by Don Rothman, Instructor of Writing and Literature. 7pm, Oakes 105, Free.

Meet John Doe. Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck star in Frank Capra's uneasy comedy about media and political exploitation of the gullible American people. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐concerts

Mary Jane Cope inaugurates the Spring Wednesday Evening Series with her faculty recital of works for solo piano. The program, devoted to 20th century American music before 1950, includes works by Charles Griffes, Aaron Copeland, Henry Cowell, Ruth Crawford, and Charles Ives. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $5 general.

☐lectures

Women and Civil Rights in the Next Decade. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, first Black woman Congressperson from California, acclaimed by the LA *Times* recently as "Woman of the Year." 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.

☐meetings

Gay men's rap/support group. Barbaric, mystical, bored; what has religion done to us. . . can it do something for us? 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. Bring a friend or come and make some! 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Cowell Bible Study: what do the gospels really say about Jesus? A participatory study and discussion for believers and skeptics alike. Call Lisa (425-8507) or Seth (458-9952) for more info. 7:30pm, Cowell 222.

☐sports

Men's Tennis. Away games vs. San Jose State University. 2pm, Free.

Women's Tennis. Away games vs. Sonoma State. 2:30pm, Free.

☐workshop

Essay Writing. Strategies for successful essay exam writing in and out of class. A Study Skill Workshop with Roz Spafford, Writing Instructor. 3:30pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free, campus only.

☐miscellaneous

Beyond The Brady Bunch: A Look at Real Life Families Tuning In. ReEntry Brown Bag discussion focusing on the complexities of relationships. Men's session at Merrill Baobab with Brian Strong; women's session at 101 Classroom Unit with Carol Smith. 12pm, Free.

Thursday 18

☐concerts

Alvin Ailey Repertory Ensemble presents an evening of spectacular dance, at the Sunset Center in Carmel. Bus transportation and tickets available through UCSC's Arts and Lectures Program. Call x2826 for information by April 16. 6:30pm, $8 and $10, plus $1 for transportation.

Out of the Dark, an evening of dance theater presented by John Evans, theater arts graduate student. 8pm, Barn Theater, $3.

☐meetings

Inform yourself about the new developments concerning offshore oil drilling and learn how you can affect the future of the Santa Cruz and California coastline. Attend CalPIRG's forum/debate featuring expert panelists and bring a friend. 7pm, Oakes 105, Free.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3, campus only.

Support group for Jewish women students. 7:30pm, Kresge 356, campus only.

☐sports

Women's Tennis. Away games vs. San Francisco State. 2pm, Free.

☐miscellaneous

The well-known Alvin Ailey Repertory Ensemble interrupts their busy performance schedule in Carmel to present two master classes in dance. At 10am and 1pm. Please call x2826 to check on space availability. Performing Arts Theatre, Free, campus only.

Deadline for submission of proposals for the UCSC Community Service Project grants which facilitate student volunteer projects in the non-university community. Guidelines and information available at the Campus Activities Office, x2934.

Brown bag seminar with panelists Steve Watkins, Science Library Subject Bibliographer; Dave Kirk, Learning Laboratory; Tom Ortiz, Head of Library Operations/Mgmt. Serv. Officer. Minorities interested in a career or graduate school in library science are encouraged to attend. 12pm, McHenry Library Conference Room 325, Free.

A communion service for all Christians sponsored by Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. The service will be followed by a short time for fellowship. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Yom Hashoah—Holocaust Remembrance Day. Program will include a short ritual and showing of the film, *A Generation Apart.* 7:30pm, Merrill Baobob Lounge, Free.

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Girls Just Want to Have Fun Mon-Fri 6, 8:15, 10:15 Sat-Sun 2, 4
II. Desperately Seeking Susan Sat-Sun 2, 4 Mon-Fri 6, 8, 10

CAPITOLA THEATER 688-7814
I. Micki and Maude
II. Flamingo Kid
call theater for showtimes

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Cat's Eye 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:20, 10:30
II. Witness 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8, 10:10
III. The Breakfast Club 1:30, 3:40, 5:40, 7:50, 10
IV. The Last Dragon 1:40, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. The Return of the Jedi 1:20, 4, 7, 9:40
II. Beverly Hills Cop 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10:15
III. Mask 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 9:50

MOVIE I & II 426-8409
I. The Falcon and the Snowman Fri-Sun 6:30, 10:55, Mon-Thur 9:05 **Into the Night** Fri-Sun 8:50, 4:25, Mon-Thur 7
II. King David Fri-Sun 7, 10:40, Mon-Thur 8:40 **The Sure Thing** Fri-Sat 9, Sun 5:15, Mon-Thur 7

NICKELODEON 426-7600
I. Amadeus 6:40, 9:25
II. Places in the Heart 7:05, 9:05
III. A Love in Germany 6:30, 8:35, Sat 4:25 Sun 2:20, 4:25
IV. The Gods Must Be Crazy 6:55, 8:55

RIO 423-2000
The Purple Rose of Cairo Mon-Fri 6:15, 8:15, 10:15, Sat-Sun 1, 2:45, 4:30

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thur-Fri **Forbidden Planet** 7, **Village of the Damned** 8:45 **Children of the Damned** 10:10
Sat-Mon **The Best New UCLA Films** 7:30, 9:30 **Fanny and Alexander** 7:30
Tues-Wed **Blade Runner** 7:30, **Altered States** 9:35

UA 426-8383
I. Police Academy II Mon-Fri 6, 8:15, 10:20, Sat-Sun 2, 4
II. Ladyhawke Mon-Fri 5:40, 8, 10:15, Sat-Sun 1:15, 3:30

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Economic Warfare

Making Nicaragua 'Scream'

by Bill Hall

AT ITS RECENT ANnual meeting in Vienna, the Inter-American Development Bank bowed to US pressure and blocked a recent bid for a $58.4 million agricultural loan to Nicaragua. In a letter to the president of the bank, Secretary of State George Schultz opposed the loan, declaring that it would "...free other funds that could be used to consolidate the 'Marxist regime.' " Schultz's intervention—unprecedented in the bank's history—forms part of the Reagan administration's campaign of economic warfare against Nicaragua. This campaign—along with direct and indirect support for the contras, a trade embargo, and the crisis in the global economy—have created the worst economic situation in Nicaragua's history.

With prices rising at over 400 percent annually and widespread shortages of basic commodities, misery is increasing in this already poor Central American nation. Production in all sectors of the economy has declined to pre-1972 levels, and farmers, the most important group of workers in the economy, often lack fertilizers, pesticides, and machine fuel. In late 1983, one-third of the state-owned trucks used for grain distribution were not running due to a lack of US-made spare parts.

Sweeping economic measures were announced February in an effort to ease the crisis. In the eyes of many Nicaraguans, however, the measures only exacerbated the situation. By eliminating subsidies on basic goods, the new state policies allowed prices to suddenly rise an average of 250 percent. Sugar prices, for example, rose almost seven-fold in a one-month period.

Scarcity of almost all goods is widespread in Nicaragua. Meat, soap, toilet paper, milk and eggs were among the items difficult to find this March. A lack of foreign exchange means that there is little medicine or fuel and few parts, all of which must be purchased abroad with foreign currency. Gasoline is in high demand and critically low supply, resulting in generally low production levels and high fuel prices. In mid-March gasoline cost 300 *cordobas* a gallon on the black market—roughly equivalent to an average weekly wage—and could only be purchased legally with specific government permission. Items considered essential in the West are nearly non-existent luxuries in Nicaragua, including batteries, fabrics, glass, flashlights, shampoo, tampons, knitting and sewing needles, and warm clothing.

The few commodities that are available can be found in the black market, the illegal but flourishing sector found in many poor Third World economies. Black market trading has reached epidemic proportions. Speculators buy goods at wholesale prices, hoard them, and then sell them at a higher price for profit. Because speculation is so lucrative, many rural producers have abandoned the countryside for the life of a city merchant, further aggravating the country's low production levels.

NICARAGUA'S WEAKENED economy results in part from the legacy of the Somoza dictatorship and the damage caused during the war of liberation that overthrew him. Somoza plundered the national treasury, destroyed large portions of the country's economic infrastructure, and ran up a $1.6 billion national debt before he fled to Miami in 1979. After the triumph of the revolution that same year, hundreds of skilled technicians and professionals vital to basic economic services also left the country. In addition, much of the capital invested in Nicaragua's economy has been transferred out of the country. Businesspersons unsympathetic to the revolution smuggled huge numbers of cattle to neighboring Honduras.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

While the contra war makes Nicaraguans more patriotic, the economic war makes them desperate and confused.

Nicaragua is particularly vulnerable to the economic war because of its position in the world economy. Selling exports abroad in order to buy what it needs, including food and finished goods, makes Nicaragua dependent on obtaining foreign exchange through outside markets. In an effort to become food-self-sufficient, Nicaragua has in the past de-emphasized the growth of export sectors—such as coffee and cotton—which could provide this foreign exchange. Part of the new economic measures, however, include revitalizing the export sector.

But prices paid to Nicaragua and the rest of Latin America for their exports have declined considerably during the current global recession, rendering the new export emphasis less effective. President Daniel Ortega explained in the Nicaraguan paper *Barricada* that in 1973 the sale of 100 pounds of Nicaraguan sugar could buy 10 barrels of oil. Today, he said, it takes 500 pounds of sugar to buy the same amount of oil.

Due to its lack of foreign exchange, Nicaragua—like most of Latin America—became dependent on Western loans, resulting in its current foreign debt of over $4.3 billion. Thirty-five percent of Nicaragua's small export income must be paid back to Western banks in the form of interest payments.

The US is also making loans from international banks increasingly unavailable to Nicaragua. According to the New York *Times*, the US has "made a practice of opposing loans to Nicaragua by international agencies such as the World Bank." In 1981, the US blocked a World Bank loan of over $15 million to purchase wheat, and since 1982 the bank, under US pressure, has made no loans to Nicaragua. An earlier $30 million loan by the Inter-American Development Bank for Nicaragua's fishing industry was blocked, and the US-controlled International Monetary Fund has refused to help Nicaragua with its balance-of-payments problems.

The US has also pressured private Western banks not to loan to Nicaragua, and funds from the US Agency for International Development have been cut off entirely.

According to Cesar Aróstegui, deputy director of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Fund, accumulated losses to the Nicaraguan economy by this campaign of economic boycotts had surpassed $550 million by October 1984.

Reagan's campaign, however, has received little support from other countries, which have continued to aid Nicaragua. In mid-February Sweden granted a $4.5 million loan, and the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries have donated money and equipment, including a huge new hospital being built in Managua. Mexico has sold oil cheaply to Nicaragua since Exxon initiated a boycott, and Brazil has offered to open oil refineries in the country. Nicaragua has also become the third largest Latin American recipient of aid from France.

While some Americans have donated money to the contras, hundreds of US solidarity workers have harvested coffee and cotton, kept non-violent vigils in the war zone, and sent tools and supplies by ship. But despite these efforts, no country has agreed to fully support Nicaragua's economy, leaving Nicaragua at the mercy of the US-directed campaign.

US-orchestrated military action is also responsible for Nicaragua's economic troubles. William Hupper, the Nicaraguan finance minister, reported that in 1984 actions by the US-backed contra rebels inflicted over $100 million in damage to the economy. This includes attacks on fuel tanks, grain silos, food trucks, and agricultural cooperatives, as well as the CIA mining of Port Corinto. Rural regions, short of labor and production, have suffered because of people fleeing the war and the recent government relocation of some 50,000 people from the north. In addition, the number of military personnel has grown.

Despite voluntary work brigade mobilizations, Hupper reports that this year half of the current corn and bean crop and 53 percent of the coffee crop in the province of Jinotega were lost. Moreover, the need to spend over 40 percent of the national budget on the defense diverts needed resources to non-economic uses. President Ortega stated that the economic and military warfare being waged against Nicaragua has so far caused over $1.084 billion in losses to the economy.

Making economies "scream," as Richard Nixon called it, is a tactic the US has used before to destroy governments it didn't like. The governments of Salvador Allende in Chile and Michael Manley in Jamaica, both democratically elected socialists, were victims of US-directed loan boycotts, trade blockades, and CIA covert action. Both these destabilization campaigns eventually succeeded, and today Chile and Jamaica both have pro-US governments. Ironically, both also face growing economic and social chaos.

As Nicaragua's economic situation gets more "hellish," as Ortega put it, the popularity of the Sandinista government lessens. Though the contras' attempt to overthrow the Sandinistas militarily has only succeeded in stirring up patriotic and anti-imperialist sentiment, the economic destabilization has eroded the revolution's successes that give it its widespread popular support. The contras are gaining supporters from a growingly desperate and confused rural population, some accepting payment—in valuable US dollars—for that support.

Recognizing Nicaragua's gloomy situation, Ortega noted that "...in the case of Nicaragua, the US has proclaimed itself simultaneously judge, jury, and executioner..." If the US economic blockade is allowed to continue unnoticed and uncontested, or worse, allowed to escalate—as Reagan's new "peace plan" threatens—that death sentence could be carried out. ✔

The author wishes to thank Óscar and Nena Vargas, Nicaraguan farmers, for their contributions to this article.

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2) best essay in Chicano studies

3) best essay in Mexican or Chicano studies written in Spanish

4) best piece of creative writing (poem or story) written in Spanish and/or English

5) best work in the graphic or performing arts

Entries must be submitted to International Services (240 Hahn Services) no later than 4:00 pm on Friday, May 24th. Each entry must be presented neatly typed in the original with one copy, noting the author's name, campus address and telephone number on the title page. Items in Category 5, not suitable for submission in this form, should be described briefly in writing so that judges may make arrangements to see or hear them as appropriate. All work will be evaluated by members of the UCSC Mexus Committee on the basis of originality, contribution to the field, the quality of language use (or execution) and, where appropriate, the adequacy of the research on which it is based.

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The date of the physical agility testing for the position of Student Firefighter will be posted at the Student Employment Office on 4/23/85. This testing is the first step in a series of procedures that establishes an eligibility list of five persons from which two will be appointed to fill the existing Student Firefighter vacancies. The remaining three will be maintained on the list for replacement positions as they may occur during the forthcoming year. Freshpersons are given preference over others during the selection process.

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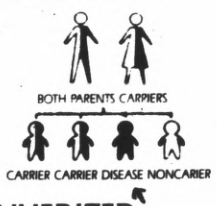

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Reagan's 'Peace Plan'

The Flawed Facade

by Saul Landau

NINETEEN EIGHTY-four is behind us, but the language of the president is still stuck firmly in Orwellian doublespeak. Reagan last week offered a new "peace initiative" in order to obtain funds for the contras in Nicaragua. While most observers agree that the plan is neither designed to bring peace, nor even talks—but rather to escalate hostilities—White House insiders nevertheless hope that the insertion of the word "peace" will shift the terms of debate sufficiently to sway reluctant Congressmembers to reconsider their resistance to funding the CIA war.

Reagan is calling for $14 million which he promises will only be used for "humanitarian" aid, not weapons, if the Sandinistas agree to negotiate with the US-created contras. Reagan also wants the Sandinistas to hold new elections—with the contras participating—under terms which the Reagan administration would presumably dictate. If after 60 days the Sandinistas have not met Reagan's terms, renewed military aid will flow to the contras. This latest "ploy," as a Congressmember described it, is also designed to reassure the contras that "talk about talks" will ensure congressional support. A New York *Times* columnist, Flora Lewis, wrote on April 8 that the plan "isn't about $14 million, it's about prolonging the agony on the pretense that it's cheap. It won't even buy talks."

The *Times* quoted a "senior administration official" as saying that the proposal is "utterly impossible" for the Nicaraguans to accept. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto went further: "What President Reagan has said is: 'Drop dead or I'll kill you.' "

The White House will have its way, Reagan has been saying, no matter what the Sandinistas do. If they refuse to accept his terms he will label them intransigent, and present Congress with a new call for contra military aid. If the Nicaraguans do agree to discussion, the administration will in any case declare contra aid vital to the US negotiation position, just as it declared the MX vote vital for successful arms control talks in Geneva.

There is more at stake here than the Nicaragua issue. The Reagan administration has institutionalized lying on Central American policy. For more than four years the president and his Cabinet underlings have deliberately, if not obsessively, misstated the nature of Central American realities, and the real objectives of its policies in that region.

The president declared that Nicaragua has built a mighty war machine, with vast Soviet backing. But the State Department's 1984 report on Soviet Aid to Central America drew the opposite conclusion. The contracted author of the study, Professor Carl Jacobsen of the University of Miami, contradicts these assertions. The Nicarguan army does not "dwarf the forces of their neighbors combined," as Reagan said, but is smaller than the combined armies of El Salvador and Guatemala. The Nicaraguans, contrary to what the President has declared, do not have "fighter planes, and bombers and so forth." According to a leaked 1984 National Security Council report, Nicaragua's air force is "one of the smallest and least capable in the region." And as Professor Jacobsen points out in a rebuttal to the 1985 Defense Department White Paper on Nicaragua, Soviet military aid to Nicaragua has not been building, but has actually slowed down greatly since 1983.

> *T*he plan is an 'apple with a razor blade inside,' designed to cut the throat of the Nicaraguans and the Congress.

The president has lied not only about "facts,"—or about the goals of his policy and about what the executive branch is doing—but also about what the administration does with Congressional appropriations. The White House at first denied that it had mined the Nicaraguan harbors; then the CIA lied, saying it had received approval for the mining from the Congressional oversight committees.

The White House and CIA maintained from 1981 through most of 1983 that their policy was designed to "interdict" arms allegedly going from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran rebels. When queried periodically by Congress and the press, the administration has not produced "even a pistola" of evidence that this is so, as former US Ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton testified.

OPINION

So in late 1983 it changed its policy goals to "pressuring" the Sandinistas. This new goal, coincidentally, also required the use of a large contra force. The contras were and are still led by former Somoza officers, despite Reagan's euphoric descriptions of them as comparable to the US founding fathers.

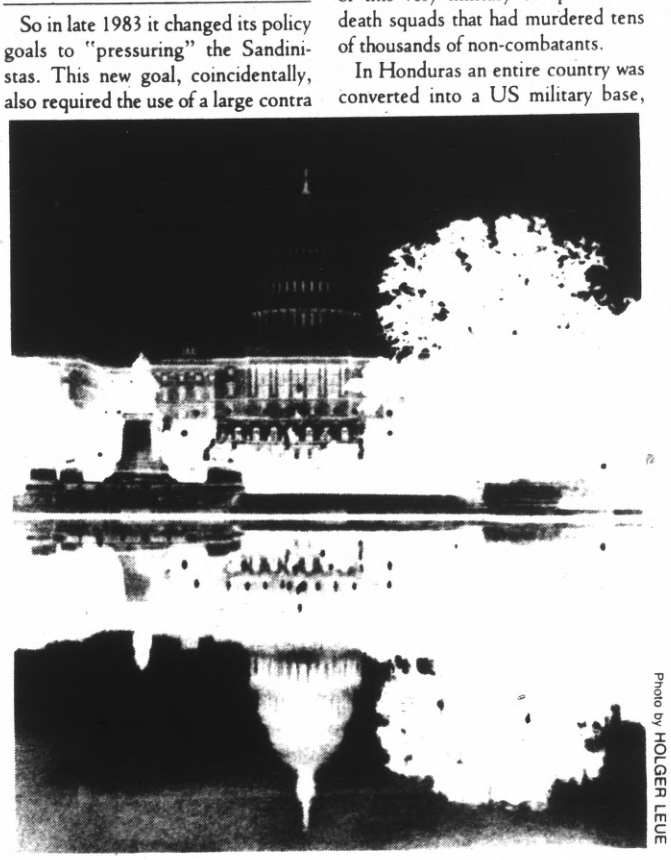

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

The real and constant objective of the contras according to defecting and captured officers, is to take and hold a piece of Nicaraguan territory, declare it a liberated zone with a new government, then receive recognition from Washington and obtain direct US military aid. In other words, the Reagan policy goal from the outset sought the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government. This was, is and will be illegal unless the Constitution is amended. Because of their illegitimate activities and illicit goals, administration policy-makers erected a mountain of deception to conceal their imperial quest.

CONSIDER JUST A FEW of these known falsehoods. In Nicaragua the CIA ordered the mining of harbors and produced a murder manual to teach the contras how to spread terror among the civilian population. Together these finally forced Reagan to admit that he had all along wanted to "remove" the Sandinistas.

In El Salvador, officials repeatedly lied about human rights and land reform progress in order to extract from Congress appropriations destined for the Salvadoran military. The administration knew that the members of this very military comprised the death squads that had murdered tens of thousands of non-combatants.

In Honduras an entire country was converted into a US military base, complete with multiple landing fields, advanced radar equipment, field hospitals, supply and ammunition depots and a massive intelligence operation. As Senator Richard Sasser discovered, the Pentagon had misled the Senate about plans for maneuvers and military installations. The Defense officials had claimed that the Honduran operations were temporary, but Senate investigators found them to be permanent.

In Guatemala US officials have either ignored or lied about human rights abuses in order to funnel military aid into a brutal dictatorship. Administration spokespersons have described the thugs who run the country as "moving toward democracy" and making "progress" on human rights.

On March 15 three corpses were discovered in Guatemala—those of the secretary of the committee to investigate "disappearances," her brother and infant son. The president, General Oscar Mejia Victores, declared: "To take steps toward the reappearance alive [sic] of the disappeared is a subversive act, and measures will be adopted to deal with it."

In Reaganspeak Mejia Voctores is "progressing," just as "peace" proposals mean escalated war, and "negotiated settlements" mean sabotaging the Contadora negotiating process, as a leaked October 30, 1984 National Security document demonstrated.

Reagan has made a mockery of history, by using it as a kind of attic from which he occasionally grabs particular events—some real, some invented—to display. He has ignored repeated US—not Soviet—invasions of Nicaragua, which began long before the Bolshevik Revolution.

He has made up quotes, like the one he attributed to the Sandinistas: "revolution without frontiers." A State Department official reported that no one had yet found such a quote from a leading Sandinista official. Reagan has acted like a fanatic, saying and doing whatever coincides with his paranoid obsession.

In 1971 Florida Congressmember Sam Gibbons testified about another administration known for its deception and obsession. The subject was the Pentagon papers, which outlined the differences between public statements and the real goals and policies in Vietnam under three presidents. He asked his colleagues the great rhetorical question: "How can you give your consent to be governed when you are misled and lied to?"

This is the issue behind the current Nicaragua "peace initiative." Those who have access to information will immediately see the proposal for what it is: "an apple with a razor blade inside," as one Senator appropriately named it. It is designed to cut the throat of the Nicaraguans as well as Congress.

Like Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and even Ford, the Great Communicator has told contradictory tales with great sincerity, but ultimately he will have to pay the price of deceit—if not in his own lifetime then surely in the history books. In the future, few may care about such a bizarre character. What will matter to real conservative Americans, however, is the survival of the Republic; the test being whether it can withstand the deadly connection that this administration has built between national security and deceit.

Democracy demands public debate and informed consent. Neither is possible when lying from the White House is institutionalized. This is the threat that lies behind the latest "peace initiatve."

Saul Landau is a visiting professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies at UCSC, and is a senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, DC. He is currently operating out of its west coast office in Santa Cruz.

Penthouse for Teens

Newlook Poses New Dangers

by Rachel Lurie and Martin Stevens

SLICK...AND SICK. That's the best description for the latest effort by *Penthouse* publisher Bob Guccione—*Newlook*, the magazine for "the aggressive...young male readership in America." Beware: This latest offense brings to new prominence the implicit connection between sex and violence in our society. The sophisticated methods employed to further legitimate the connection make this publication worth close scrutiny.

ANALYSIS

Promising "the electric vitality and optical impact of a videocassette," Guccione welcomes the post-literate generation to a relentless bombardment of visual stimuli. The minimal amount of copy scattered throughout the publication is obnoxiously banal and secondary to the photographs.

When one of us purchased this magazine in a local liquor store, the man at the counter said, "It's a very unusual magazine."

"How's that?"

"The variety of articles is just phenomenal."

Not quite. Everything in here is monotonously similar. The hunt and thrust motif stands out clearly in each feature. The only difference is in what is being hunted—sometimes it's a wild animal, sometimes a woman. There is a constant, unvarying structure in the sequence of features—the macho hunter, the beautiful woman, the macho hunter, the beautiful woman. Photos of weapons poised for use are routinely followed or preceded by spreads of submissively posed women. Women are thereby reduced to "prey to be stalked." The connection is made even more obvious by the women scantily clad in animal skins. The similarities in photographic treatment of the images are striking and bring home the point—man the hunter, woman the hunted.

The natural state of the hunter is fear, and this fear is played up to the hilt. Following a titillating, spread-eagle pose of a woman laid out on an animal skin, the next page opens to the centerfold, the traditional high point of a skin mag. But there is no inviting vagina here. Instead, the jagged, gaping maw of an alligator threatens the viewer. A more obvious illustration of castration fear would be hard to come by.

When contacted by telephone, the director of public relations for *Newlook* (a woman) explained that the target audience of this magazine is "men, from 18 to 34 years old," and that the intent is to combine the "old *Life* with the current *Penthouse*." What this translates to is an appeal to a young, non-literate audience through quality photographs of a decidely visceral impact.

There is no room for reflection anywhere in this action-packed enterprise. Instead, the purpose is to flood the system with testosterone. Pump it to the gills. The rock 'em sock 'em style of adventure seems more akin to *Boy's Life*, the official publication of the Boy Scouts of America, than to *Life*. In fact, the audience seems to be post-pubescent boy scouts. This magazine will make it big in boy's clubs' locker rooms. And that's the greatest danger.

While it is adult men who are featured in the action and adventure photo essays, (a German commando team, a big game hunter, a survivalist), the appeal is to youngsters with no real experience with which to gauge this contrived reality. Astonished gasps of awe will echo off the locker room walls in response to these macho role models. And while wrestling with a giant boa constrictor isn't an option for the average reader's quest for adventure, the page following this feature reveals a more accessible "prey": Hyapatia, "a sweetly exhibitionist, exotic Cherokee," for whom being "a porn star is a dream come true."

The racism here is explicit; of all the models, she exhibits the most "savage" and "animalistic" sexual drives. The shots of her are the most sexually active and she supposedly had an orgasm from her photo session. She also appears to be enthusiastic about prostituting herself, "Let me assure you," the copy reads , "having an orgasm is even more wonderful if you're getting paid for it."

Racism is also revealed in the most bizarre feature of this premiere issue, a segment on South African bikers. "No nigger would dare show his face at the Rhino rally," the annual gathering featured here. Though the copy attempts to show the unattractiveness of the behavior of these mud-covered drunkards, the sensationalized photography suggests otherwise. "The bikers convene to show off their machines and their women, their manhood and their weapons, their Nazi memorabilia and their hates."

While the publishers may be attempting to distinguish between good and bad adventurism by portraying the participants as obvious lowlifes, thrill-seekers "reading" this publication probably won't make that distinction. There is virtually no difference in the portrayals of the mud-covered revelers and the mud-covered survivalist and hunters.

THE ENTIRE MAGAZINE is extremely sophisticated in its subliminal approach. It is being marketed as a depiction of normal activity and acceptable fantasies. It strives for legitimacy. The opening pages carry mainstream advertisers like Panasonic and Casio, Gordon's gin and Skoal tobacco—typical fare for any nationally recognized publication. Interspersed with these ads are standard features—fashion, modern art, musical groups, faces in the news.

As soon as you flip to "Newrotica," a spread of nude photos, you'll notice that a full page ad sponsored by *Penthouse* dominates the facing page. It tells the reader/viewer how censorship has been the tool of such horrible dictators as Stalin, Khomeini, Castro, and Hitler. It equates *Ms.* with *Penthouse* and says that "so-called 'decency' groups" would like to eradicate these magazines which they consider "immoral." But, "in America, you have the freedom to say NO to censorship," it concludes. It's a good thing we have champions of justice like Bob Guccione to protect our First Amendment rights. The ad reassures readers that they have the right to read this stuff, and if anybody tries to stop them, they're trying to destroy the freedom that makes this country so great. With that clarified, it's safe to get on with the dirty work.

The videocassette analogy which Guccione uses in the introduction sets up the magazine to be viewed as a continous sequence of images. These images insistently evoke a world of danger, where the rational response is fear. To act on that state of fear is to conquer, or be conquered. Weapons—high-tech bows and arrows, pistols, rifles—are described in detail. Men must arm themselves against the hostile world.

Women, of course, are part of that hostile world, to be feared and conquered. The castrating alligator on the centerfold is followed by a sequence of photos of a woman made to resemble that alligator—her skin texture and studded leather choker mimic the alligator's hide. She is met with the straight razor of an anonymous man, who forcibly shaves off her pubic hair.

The message is clear: women threaten men, men must dominate and brutalize women in self-defense. The woman in this sequence is further pictured in glorified bondage. The final full page exposes her from breasts to thighs, completely shaved, with leather choker around her waist and a metal ring piercing her labia.

Immediately following is the fearful face of a young man wearing a shining metal helmet with a decorative chain for a strap. When held up to the light the leather and metal on the woman directly overlaps the chains tightly cinched around the man's neck. Here is a dramatic manifestation of the connection between the sexual punishment of women and male self-hatred. Any feminine qualities in men must be firmly denied, just as women themselves must be dominated and controlled.

"Action, Adventure and Beautiful Women," is the stated focus of *Newlook*. There is nothing new about this combination. What is new is the framework of social acceptability that is so carefully fostered. It hardly seems a coincidence that the typographical style of the cover logo makes it easy to read "KOOLMEN" when looked at upside down. The inside cover ad on the last page is for Kool cigarettes.

With the many millions of dollars invested into this magazine, nothing is coincidental. Presumably *Newlook* has as many consultants as photographers themselves.

Pressure from an increasingly outraged resistance has raised the stakes for the pornography industry. *Newlook* is an attempt to create new boundaries of acceptability. The greatest danger of this publication is in its slick efforts to bestow respectability upon the integration of sex and violence.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Combining 'Action, Adventure and Beautiful Women,' *Newlook* is designed to make it big in boys' clubs locker rooms. And that's the greatest danger.

With This Ring I Thee Rape

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

by Tiffany Lynne Allgood

By virtue of getting married, you give up your rights to your own body.
—Carolyn Whitehorn, member of the National Organization for Women

THE ASSUMPTION THAT wives are the property of their husbands met no widespread resistance until 1978 when Greta Rideout of Oregon accused her husband, John, of raping her. At that time, Oregon was one of five states that recognized forced sex in marriage as a crime. But this was the first time a husband was brought before a criminal court for a rape committed while the husband and wife were living together. Because the judge required either a full acquittal or stiff 20-year sentence, the jury acquitted John Rideout. After John publicly admitted he was in the wrong, the press reported the Rideouts' reconciliation. The media didn't report that two months later, after renewed violence in the marriage, Greta left John and their divorce became final one month after the separation.

Before the Oregon Rideout case, wives were widely considered the property of their husbands in the realm of the law. This legal concept has its roots with Matthew Hale, the chief justice of England in the mid-17th century. Hale, who is infamous for hanging women accused of witchcraft, wrote, "The husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract, the wife hath given up herself in this kind unto her husband, which she cannot retract." Hale asserted this in a book written after his retirement, *History of the Pleas of the Crown*. While Hale did not write this as a legal precedent, it was later cited in a trial and has been used for 300 years since to exempt husbands from prosecution for raping their wives.

The knowledge and condemnation of wives as their husbands' property can be traced back at least a century. In his 1869 book, *The Subjection of Women*, John Stuart Mill wrote, "Marriage is the only actual bondage known to our law. There remain no legal slaves, except the mistress of every house." Mill wrote this shortly after the abolition of slavery in the US.

More than 100 years later, marital rape is a crime in 25 states, including California—regardless of whether the couple lived together at the time of the rape. While legislation in these 25 states reflects changing attitudes toward forced sex in marriage, in other states "The laws still back up the husband if he exacts sex on demand. His wife is not her own person," wrote Laura X, director of the National Clearinghouse on Marital and Date Rape, a project of the Women's History Research Center in Berkeley (see sidebar).

> 'A marriage license should not be viewed as a license for a husband to rape with impunity.
> —Judge Sol Wachtler

Two studies conducted to discover the pervasiveness of marital rape provide data to support arguments against marital exemptions from existing rape laws. In her book *Rape in Marriage*, Diana E. H. Russell published the results of a 1978 study of women in San Francisco. Nearly 1000 women were interviewed in a random sampling and Russell found that of those who had been married, one in seven was raped by her husband during the marriage. "Wife rape does not occur in a vacuum. It is one of the consequences of the unequal power relationship between husband and wife," Russell wrote.

In a recent study, David Finkelhor and Kiersti Yllo interviewed 335 women in Boston. Of those who had been married, one in 10 had been raped by her husband during the marriage. In *License to Rape: Sexual Abuse of Wives*, a book based on their study, Finkelhor and Yllo reported that 40 percent of the women raped by their husbands never told anyone.

Inspired by the Rideout trial and backed by statistics from Russell's study and national support from women's rights organizations, feminists launched a nine-month campaign in 1979 to make marital rape a crime in this state. Then-Governor Jerry Brown approved the Marital Rape Bill and it became effective on January 1, 1980. Before its passage in 1979, the legislature had killed the Marital Rape Bill for the previous five years. In a press release written prior to the approval, Mori wrote, "it [the Oregon Rideout case] marked the beginning of an awareness that there is such a thing as rape in marriage, and it is a serious problem." This increased awareness, coupled with the new legislation, provided the legal precedent with which to recognize forced sex in marriage, accomplished "under force or threat of immediate bodily harm," as a criminal act.

Laura X Speaks

IN LAURA X'S HOME IS The Women's History Research Center and the National Clearinghouse on Marital and Date Rape. Laura X does not reveal whether she has ever been married or raped, but says, "I've always felt marriage was legal slavery...The woman doesn't have the right to control her own body in marriage. When I connected with that, I went off in the rage that has carried me ever since."

When asked why she chose to devote her life to creating legislation which recognizes marital rape as a crime, she said, "This [marital rape] is the most blatant example of disrespect for women...The whole status of women in society is acted out in the marriage situation."

Feminist organizations point to Laura X as the definitive source of information and commitment to the struggle against husbands who rape their wives with impunity. When talk shows feature marital rape as the topic of discussion, Laura X is asked to appear. She is recognized from Alaska to New York as the leader of the movement to strike the marital rape exemption from the nation's rape laws.

In 1969, Laura adopted the name of Laura X. "The 'x' in my name protests the legal ownership of women, which enables husbands to rape with impunity. It also stands for our history being anonymous because it was stolen from us," she said. Laura X was inspired by the refusal of Malcolm X to use a name forced upon his family by a slaveowner, and his anger that Black history was stolen from him. Laura X perceived a connection between the status of Blacks in this society and that of women in the United States.

Laura X has been speaking out against marital rape in universities, on radio, and television in order to educate the public. "My goal has not much, really, to do with legislation and prosecution. My goal is to have men respect women, and there to be egalitarian relationships between men and women. The other things [legislation and prosecution] are just the specific steps toward that goal."

Laura X spent five years educating the public on marital rape before the passage of California's Marital Rape Bill in 1980. She spent the next five years speaking out against the concept of wives as the property of their husbands before New York eliminated the marital rape exemption. Though the beginning of the victory for wives has been long in coming, Laura X says, "I was slightly taken aback when I , all of a sudden, became respectable." She emphasizes the words "slightly" and "respectable" because she is used to a formidable opposition.

Due to the continual lack of funds for the Clearinghouse projects, Laura X is looking for organizations to take over the documents that constitute the Clearinghouse on Marital and Date Rape. She will continue to educate the public through the media, and is also looking for people to volunteer to monitor marital rape cases going to trial around the nation. The Women's History Research Center operates entirely on tax-deductible donations, volunteer labor, and internships for academic credit. It is located at 2325 Oak Street, Berkeley, California, 94708. Those interested in donating labor or money, whether for consultation or research services, may call Laura X at (415) 548-1770. Both men and women are welcome. "Improving relationships between men and women is what my life is all about," she said.

—Tiffany Lynne Allgood

Although California recognizes marital rape as a crime, a large loophole remains. Husbands are exempt from prosecution for spousal rape if the wife is unable—under specific legal circumstances—to give her consent. These include insanity, drunkenness, unconsciousness and a drugged or sleeping state. In response to this Laura X wrote, "You don't hit a man when he's down, but it's okay to rape your wife when she's out cold. In fact, unconscious wives are equal to corpses—with whom forced sex is *also* not a crime [in California]!" Women's rights organizations are presently trying to eliminate this "consent" exemption from the law.

State courtrooms, rather than legislatures, have provided the most significant national support for married women's rights. Last December 20, New York's highest court struck down its marital rape exemption as unconstitutional on the grounds that it denied wives equal protection under the 14th Amendment. In People *vs.* Mario Liberta, a 26-year-old Buffalo man was the first husband to be convicted of raping his wife in New York. Judge Sol Wachtler of the New York State Court of Appeals, who presided over this landmark case, said, "A marriage license should not be viewed as a license for a husband to forcibly rape his wife with impunity. A married woman has the same right to control her own body as does an unmarried woman."

The significance of the case lies in Judge Wachtler's language—which challenges the laws in most states—and in the unanimous agreement of the appeals court's judges. The ruling, the judges said, will have ramifications beyond New York; it could help overturn the exemption in states where the law is still on the books. Married women have finally met with widespread legislative support to control their own bodies. Since the Rideout case women have won 80 to 90 percent of the marital rape cases brought to trial, according to Laura X. But with marital rape legislation lacking in 25 states, legally challenging the impunity of marital rape is only half done.

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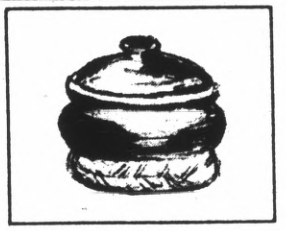

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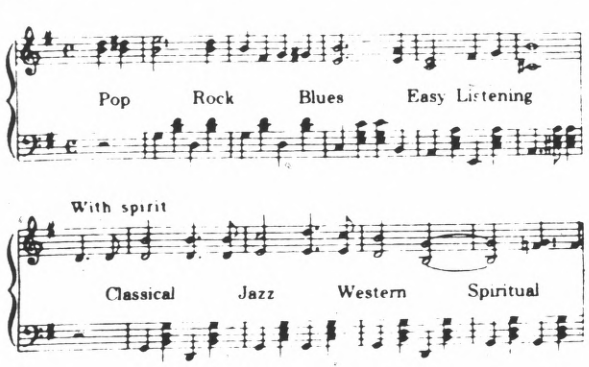

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WOMEN'S *clips*

Regulating Sperm

Two bills before the Washington, DC City Council would stiffen regulations on the use of artificial insemination and surrogate parenting services. Democratic councilmember John Ray introduced both bills, according to the *Gay Community News.*

The first bill, Sperm Bank Licensure and Regulation Act of 1985, extends the definition of "sperm bank" to include "an individual handling semen for the purpose of facilitating artificial insemination." This definition could require lesbians or other women seeking artificial insemination to have a sperm bank license. The bill could also require that physicians be present at inseminations, thereby reducing the accessibility of the procedure and increasing its cost.

The second bill, Surrogate Parenting Regulation Act, consistently refers to "the natural father and his wife," making no specific provisions for unmarried men or women who might wish to contract with a surrogate mother. According to Michele Zavos of the Washington, DC Bar Association's subcommittee on lesbian and gay rights, this bill "leaves things in limbo...and that's the most dangerous thing."

Both bills include over 14 pages of regulations each. Although no action is expected until late spring, many groups and individuals are expected to testify if the bills come up for public hearing.

Take a Look at Comparable Worth

Last week the Santa Clara County Women's Concerns Task Force called for a study of comparable worth to focus on the disparity between pay in male-dominated and female-dominated jobs.

The task force, appointed by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, demanded the study to increase public awareness of unequal pay for equal work. The task force pointed out that librarians, a female-dominated job, generally earn less than maintenance workers, a male-dominated job.

The proposed study would rank jobs by education, working conditions, and responsibility. The findings could then be used in apportioning pay raises. County Executive Sally Reed is skeptical of the study because she said it could open the county to lawsuits from workers who feel their salary expectations are not met.

In support of the proposal, Peter Cervantes-Gautschi, the business manager of the Santa Clara County Labor Council, said "We believe this issue is extremely important, because it should signal a resolve on the part of the employers of this county to rectify a wrong that we have all been living with for quite some time."

DEBATE OF THE WEEK

Can a man be a feminist?

Best answer: A man can be a feminist the adjective but not a Feminist the noun.

—Linda Bartolucci, a carpenter, physical therapist and a radical-lesbian-feminist.

(submit **your** *response)*

Hef Feels the Heat

A longstanding clash between *Playboy* mogul Hugh Hefner and his one-time friend/director Peter Bogdanovich has now led to both men accusing each other of corrupting young women. It also resulted in a $5 million dollar lawsuit against Hefner.

Hefner claims he suffered a stroke because of the 1984 book by Bogdanovich, *The Killing of the Unicorn,* which describes the life of Dorothy Stratten, a *Playboy* model murdered by her husband in 1980. Bogdanovich, Stratten's lover at the time of her death, accuses Hefner in the book of seducing Stratten and pressuring her to model in lewd poses for his magazine.

Hefner claimed earlier this month that stress from the book's accusations resulted in his stroke, which caused him to make drastic changes in his lifestyle. Bogdanovich said in a press statement "Confronting Hugh Hefner with the reality of his life, in particular what he and his magazine do to women, apparently is something he can't face. I'm sorry if making him face it had something to do with making him sick. I feel a lot worse for the human cost paid by all women who don't issue press releases."

Hefner claimed that Bogdanovich's book is "a pathological fabrication" and "the last two years of [Stratten's] life were the happiest and most self-fulfilling of her life, mostly due to *Playboy.*" Hefner also accused Bogdanovich of "having committed a felony by having sex for the past three years with Stratten's kid sister, who is now 16."

Earlier this week, Louise Hoogstaten, Stratten's younger sister to whom Hefner referred, and her mother, Nelly Schaap, filed a $5 million lawsuit against Hefner for these claims. Gloria Allred, the women's attorney, said the statements "are absolutely false" and their litigation calls for compensation for libel and slander, invasion of privacy and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

Unisex Birth Control

Current research suggests that a safer, more convenient contraceptive for both men and women may be on the horizon.

FRP (follicular regulatory protein) is a naturally occurring body protein which may be safer than the standard birth control pill because it works directly on the ovaries. While research reports don't state exactly how FRP would work as birth control for men, in women it helps prevent all but one of 40 potential eggs from ripening each month. Researchers hope that all egg production might be halted with a higher-than-normal dose of FRP.

Gere di Zerega, MD, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, said that men would need treatment once every two months (the length of the sperm-production cycle) and women might need it monthly. Thus far, the testing has only been done on laboratory animals but researchers hope they can begin testing FRP as a birth control drug for women and men as early as 1987.

King David

From Gere to Eternity

by **Karen Cox**

THE ERA OF THE CECIL B. DeMille Biblical epic is over. The thunderbolt-wielding Charlton Hestonesque hero has been replaced by a more humanistic figure in the recently-released *King David*: the film billed as "The story of the man." Unfortunately, Richard Gere's David is lost amidst the overzealous supporting cast.

It appears that director Bruce Beresford (*Tender Mercies*, *Breaker Morant*), told Gere that it was going to be a quiet, introspective version of the King David's legend, and informed the rest of the cast that they were in the latest sequel to *Raiders of the Lost Ark*.

Gere's performance is pleasantly subtle, which is surprising after watching him emote his way through *An Officer and a Gentleman* and *American Gigolo*. He proves a focused and mature actor here, but has to struggle to keep the viewer's attention from the bugging wide eyes and other grotesque histrionics of the rest of the cast. The imbalance is painfully evident in the scene in which the fate of David's murderous son Absalom is determined by the king's council. While a scholar intones "an eye for an eye," the counselors try desperately to appear stoic and intimidating. Gere's David reacts like a human being among the stone pillars of a supporting cast.

Fortunately, many of the bad performers meet early ends by decapitations and impalement. Director Beresford seems to have an affinity for having characters chopping off heads and carrying them around by the hair. Corpses rate extreme close-ups, allowing the viewer to gaze into the horror-struck expressions that these people will carry to the grave.

More amusing than offensive, the violence in *King David* is treated too lightly. The filmmakers seem to be saying "Well, this is how so-and-so died, but that's not important." The casualness with which the murders are performed, and in most cases, the lack of reaction on the part of the witnesses makes the violence less realistic, and therefore the loss of life is unimportant to the viewer. Additionally, very little time is spent developing characters other than David. Five wives, four children, three kings, two prophets, and a soulmate named Jonathon all influence David's life. Few of them, however, influence the movie.

According to legend, King David was more of a reactor than an instigator. The people he encountered influenced his decisions to a large degree, much to the chagrin of the prophets. However, in the film, David's actions do not appear to be based on an emotional reaction to anything or anyone. There is not time apparently, to develop these characters so that the viewer understands who they are and what they mean to David. When Jonathon (who saved David's life) is killed, the viewer can't sympathize with David because we didn't learn enough about him to care. In the Bible, the death of Jonathon is an important event in David's life, but in the film it's treated as just one more murder.

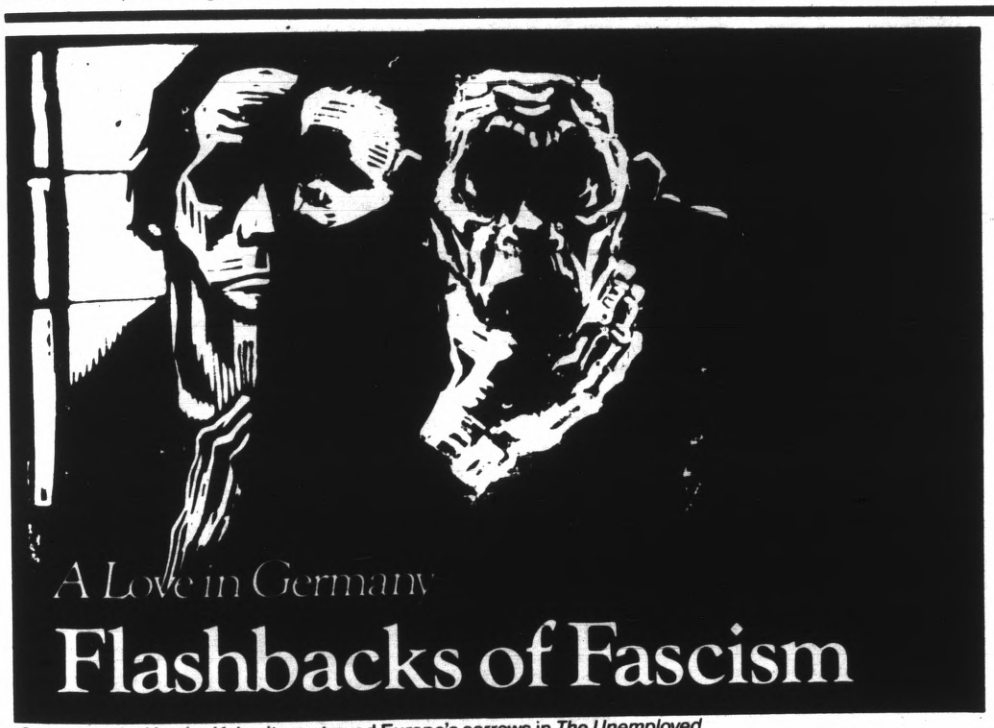
Emotionally, this film offers very little to the viewer. We don't know what to think because most of the actors don't know what to do. The supporting cast, particularly Bathsheba (Alice Krige), the great love of David's life, barely register on screen.

Apparently, the actors try to compensate for the lack of screen time by playing each of their scenes as melodramatically as possible. Although it would probably have been shot down at the drawing board as commercially unacceptable, a longer, epic approach to the film would have allowed director Beresford to give the incredible legend of King David the screen treatment it deserves. DeMille had a reason for making the kind of movies that he did.

For the most part, Gere's performance is right on target as he offers a refreshing portrayal of a Biblical hero. His David is a man full of conflicts, and we watch him mature and learn. Yet instead of seeing the intimate study of the man, we see Richard Gere smothered by an overactive supporting cast—people who do anything *but* support Gere's performance in desperate attempts to save their own. What results from this imbalance is an unsatisfying, uneven, and unmemorable film. As usual, the book was much better. ✔

Richard Gere goes the regal route in *King David*.

King David *is now playing at the Movie I and II.*



A Love in Germany

Flashbacks of Fascism

German artist Kaethe Kolowitz portrayed Europe's sorrows in *The Unemployed*.

by **Sara Bethell**

NAZI GERMANY STANDS apart in history as a time of absolutes: absolute control, absolute hatred, absolute terror. Set in this period, *A Love in Germany* offers a new absolute: that of total, obsessive love.

Director Andrzei Wajda's new film presents the story of a love that dared to exist during this time of hatred. It begins in the present with one man's investigation into the past, quickly plunging into the story of a love affair which defied laws and social expectations. Paulina Kropp (Hanna Schygulla) is a German store-owner separated from her husband by the war. Stanislaw Zasada (Piotr Lysak) is a Polish prisoner-of-war who works in her neighbor's stable. Their refusal to listen to authority which tells them their love cannot exist is the story of *A Love*.

Wajda weaves the past with the present beautifully. Scenes of love in 1941 become scenes of scrutiny and responsibility in the present. Wajda places the framework of individual guilt and responsibility over the daily lives and actions of Paulina, Stani and the townspeople. This allows us to see and analyze their actions with an accuracy that only retrospection can bring. The viewer gains more insight from the narrator and his son, who slowly unravel the pasts of the town and themselves.

A Love is described by its creators as the story of "a time and place when one woman's passion became the greatest act of courage." Unfortunately, because of the acting this woman's passion often seems like the greatest act of foolishness. The love which drives Paulina and Stani to defy the laws of the country is often indistinguishable from intense physical attraction. To risk persecution and death for lust is not the most sympathetic of situations.

Schygulla is especially unconvincing at portraying the love which motivates her character; she seems to mostly walk toward the camera with a dazed, drugged look on her face. Her romantic scenes are extremely awkward—punctuated by stupefied smiles into space. As the character's love snowballs towards obsession, it's often hard to tell whether it's Frau Kropp or Frau Schygulla who is losing touch with reality. One might expect a little more realism from the woman who is considered the premiere actress of Germany.

The supporting cast, however, is quite talented. Especially notable is Mare-Christine Barrault as the unbearably nasty and envious Maria Wyler. Wyler, who covets her neighbor's grocery store, is just one of the townspeople who is outraged by Kropp's affair. Elisabeth Trissenar is very good as the close friend who is nevertheless jealous of Kropp's position as the wife of a German officer. When she loses her fiance in battle, she cries to Kropp, "at least you would have a pension!" Quality acting from the cast makes the envy, hatred and persecution Kropp must face believable.

The humor of *A Love* is subtle, yet right on target. The bumbling attempts by Mayer and Schulze to turn the Polish Stani "into a German" are a blend of goofball humor and desperate sadness. So, too is the scene in which Stani and a fellow prisoner attempt to escape from the guarded truck taking them to Stani's execution. A well-positioned rifle stops them as they move towards the back of the truck. Collapsing in stifled giggles they realize, "That only happens in the movies."

The highlights of *A Love* are its electrifying story of love against all odds and the brilliant use of transitions in time. Imposing the ideas of the present on the events of the past allow us to question how these events could take place at all. How can a love be illegal? And if it could happen in the past, could it happen again? These questions, as well as some excellent direction and acting, make *A Love in Germany* a compelling and intriguing story. ✔

A Love in Germany *is now playing at the Nickelodeon.*

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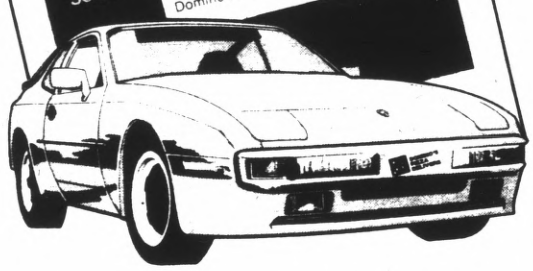

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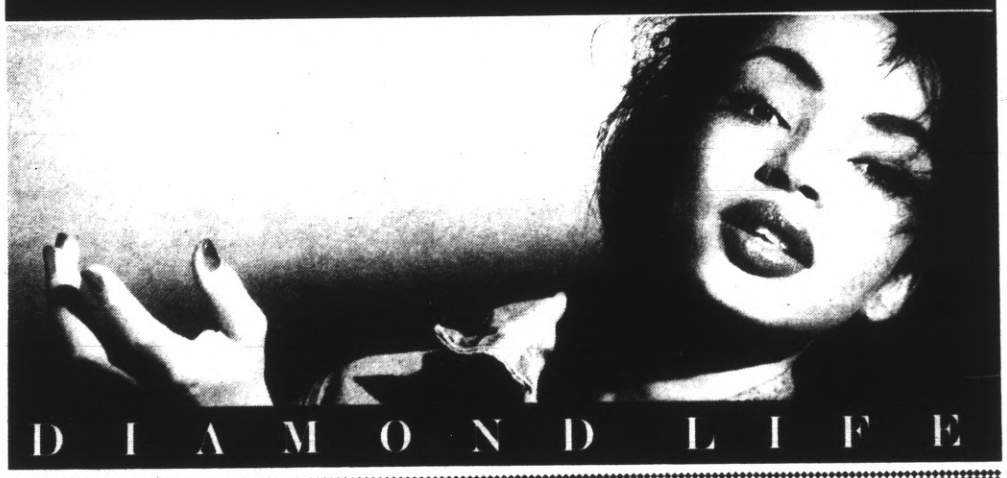
Sade, Mick, Aztecs & Meat

Sade—*Diamond Life (CBS)*: Sade, pronounced Shardav, is considered the world's number one new recording artist. Everyone who enjoys music should give a listen to their debut album, *Diamond Life*. This British band is as exciting as it is exotic. Led by 24-year-old Sade Adu—the daughter of a Nigerian and an Englishwoman—they are the long-awaited relief from synthesizers, echos and other MTV trash. Adu's soothing, deep and soulful vocals—backed by crystal guitar and percussion sounds and an armada of wind-instruments—produces a funk-enhanced easy-listening jazz you'll find in no cocktail lounge.

Sade's two hits—"Smooth Operator" and "Your Love is King"—are climbing Billboard charts and thus are played regularly on mainstream stations. But even that should not irritate you. All of the songs on *Diamond Life* are really good. "When Am I Going To Make A Living" and "Why Can't We Live Together"—a pleading ballad against racism—are truly excellent. All of Sade's lyrics are simple, likable stories.

Debut albums such as *Diamond Life* are a treat. According to European music mags, a follow-up album can be expected this year, and the second half of this decade will undoubtedly bring more from the direction Sade came from. It was time; it's good to hear refreshing sounds that are somewhat cosmopolitan but exotic enough to delight worn-out ears.

—Heinz Birkenholz



Aztec Camera—*$5.99 (Sire)*: Picture, if you will, a master named Elvis Costello walking into a Scottish club to see a bunch of young lads with zits on their faces play rock and roll—and leaving the place awestruck.

That's exactly what happened three years ago when the bookish Costello stumbled upon Aztec Camera. "If he's this good now," Costello complimented the band's singer and mastermind Roddy Frame, "I can't imagine what he'll be like when he grows up."

Frame has grown up now; he turned 21 in January. The band's latest release—a five cut 10-inch record with a $5.99 label where one usually finds the title of the disc—exhibits Aztec Camera's maturity. Three of the tracks are live recordings from their highly acclaimed *High Land, Hard Rain* and *Knife* albums. A fourth live cut—"Mattress of Wire"—was previously available only on an '81 single. Like so many of Frame's songs, it is a poetic ballad of love.

Aztec Camera saved the best for last on this one, though. It is a delightful cover version of—hold onto your spandex pants—Van Halen's "Jump!" No joke. Frame managed to convert the only decent piece of noise by these raunchy California drunkards into a balanced, even melodic piece of music.

Trademark Aztec Camera acoustic guitar—and a bunch of Stairway to Heaven licks which gradually lead into an over-distorted electric guitar jam—serve as a backdrop for Frame's satirical tone as he sings such meaningful lyrics like "I get up and nothing gets me down." In a recent interview in the *Chronicle*'s pink section, Frame revealed that the song was everything but a glorification of the American way of life as portrayed by Eddie and Co.

Along the same lines Aztec Camera performed yet another American "classic" of the '80s as part of their US Tour last month: A cover version of Madonna's "Like A Virgin." Interesting and off-the-wall stuff from the boys of Aztec Camera.

—Fritz Rotholz

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Meat Puppets—*Up On The Sun (SST)*: Somebody wake these guys up before they go-go. The Phoenix-based Puppets share a label with classic LA thrashers Black Flag, but almost nothing else; unlike the patented frenetic slam-bop of Henry Rollins & Company, the MP's music has always aspired towards the melodic. *Up On The Sun,* however, confuses melody with monotony.

A year ago, *Meat Puppets II* received enough critical attention to make the trio minor media darlings, sort of contenders for the anointment and highbrow sanction of REM. With such effusions of praise as "one of the most impressive and thoroughly American releases of the year" (Washington *Post*), or "conflates the amateur and the avant-garde with a homely appeal" (*Village Voice*), it's almost-sorta-halfway understandable that the group would begin to partake in a bit of self-indulgence.

In what appears to be a blatant ploy for commercial as well as critical appeal, *Up On The Sun* displays a new, practically packaged Meat Puppets: intense but innocuous, with slower songs, earnestly articulated lyrics and any trace of post-teen rage hidden behind a poised charm that would cloy Jonathan Richman fanatics. Songs like "Animal Kingdom" and "Seal Whales," with their it's-a-small-world sentiment, may be spoofs—but if so, they're so idiosyncratic that the MPs must be spoofing themselves.

There are a few flashes of the old Meat Puppets on *Sun*, moments when "Enchanted Pork Fist" and "Bucket-head" live up to the offhanded originality of their titles. Chris Kirkwood's bass is still low and foreboding, and drummer Derrick Bostrom rides the tom-toms with the best deadpan accuracy this side of D.J. Bonebrake. The willful self-absorption seems the failing (and flailing) of songwriter/vocalist/guitarist Curt Kirkwood. Curt, Curt, Curt: the world does not need a precious post-punk Barry Manilow. Tear down your Dylan posters, lose the Jim Morrisonesque hairstyle, and start kicking out the jams as only you can.

—*Jason Roberts*

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Mick Jagger—*She's the Boss (CBS)*: *She's the Boss* contains the best and worst of what might be expected from Mick Jagger. Stripped of cohorts Richards, Wattts, Wyman, and Wood, Jagger has produced a sound unheard of on any Rolling Stones recordings. In terms of originality, however, *She's the Boss* is little more than just another pop album for the '80s.

Jeff Beck, Niles Rodgers, Sly Dunbar, Robbie Shakespeare, and Pete Townshend are among the musicians featured on Jagger's debut solo album. Unfortunately, the production does little to distinguish their talents. For example, it would be nice to hear Townsend's rhythm guitar on "Lonely At The Top." Instead it is buried in a Specteresque wall of sound.

The talents of Dunbar and Shakespeare, who comprise a brilliant rhythm section, are better indicated in their work with such artists as Black Uhuru, and even Bob Dylan. Beck shines in places; his guitar solo on "Just Another Night" is nothing short of exquisite. Elsewhere, the musicianship is mostly incidental.

More than ever, Jagger has centerstage in this production. He doesn't let anyone down. As a singer, he displays the type of vocal power that on Stones classics such as "Monkey Man" and "Can't You Hear Me Knockin'?" established Jagger as the "king bee." Jagger's songwriting (he wrote or co-wrote all nine songs on the album) is reasonably good. One tires, however, of hearing him sing of love affairs and "hundred dollar hotel rooms."

In "Lonely At The Top," instead of the typical "I'm so lonely here" lament, Jagger sings of "small-town girls" being "led astray," and never makes a personal statement. "Hard Woman" is reminiscent of "Waiting On A Friend," and provides a rare opportunity to see past Jagger's strutting and posturing: *Alone at last and something inside of me knowsIthat I could have loved in vain for a thousand years.*

It's easy for an artist to sound up-to-date. All that is required is a good understanding of the recording techniques, and lots of synthesizers. Jagger clearly understands the process. *She's The Boss* highlights Jagger's talent at producing popular records more than his love of making good music.

—*Gareth Canaan*

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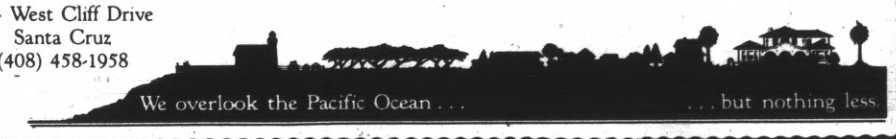

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ac•cu•rate (ăk´yər-ĭt) *adj.* **1.** Having no errors; correct. **2.** Corresponding exactly to what is indicated.

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ARTS

Am I Canonized Yet?

by J. Nolan Void

LIKE INTREPID SALMON and mad/unhinged/rabid dogs or crazed kittens, spring has returned to Santa Cruz with an unsettling vigor. All it takes is a few sunny days for this town to seem like the spawning ground of fair weather itself; one look at the sparkling sandy beaches, the beckoning blue of the ocean, and I'm reminded of why I came to UCSC in the first place. That's right, because of the convenient parking, central location and fine football team.

Spring (as the cliche goes) is supposed to be the time when young folks' fancies turn to thoughts of fleshly frenzy. I'll have to take issue with that...sure, lust is in the air, but this is a college town. Lust is *always* in the air; it's just that now it doesn't have to compete with dying leaves or rain for said airspace.

As far as I'm concerned, the season is more chockablock with martyrdom. Perhaps it's the imbalance of ions in the atmosphere, or maybe it's the example set by a certain nice Jewish boy two millennia ago—blame it on what you will, but the facts are clear: Spring is for self-flaggellation as well as fornication.

Exhibit "A":

MANILA, Philippines (AP)—Donald Rexford Jr. had himself nailed to a cross today in a Good Friday re-enactment of the death of Jesus Christ, saying he did it as a gesture of gratitude for an upcoming reunion with his American father.

"It's my way of thanks," Rexford, 38, said in the Tagalog language after four-inch stainless steel nails were driven into his palms.

If that's his way of showing gratitude, he'd better not go on any game shows. I can just see a touched Rexford senior saying, "*Gosh son, you shouldn't have...*"

Oh sure, you're thinking, but that's in Manila, on the other side of the world where water drains counter-clockwise and all that. But it strikes close to home as well. I attended a Martyr Party last weekend, an elaborate soiree in which guests were obliged to dress as their favorite martyrs to their favorite causes. Suit jackets, slicked-back hair and a pair of handcuffs transformed my friend Dave and me into Sacco and Vanzetti; frankly, you don't know what dancing is unless you've done it for several hours in heavy wardrobe and handcuffs (stay with the Frug genre and avoid tangos).

As the evening wore on, revelers got more and more into their personas. Saint Lucy (who earned her spot in the inner circle of heaven by plucking out her eyeballs) was stumbling wholeheartedly into walls. Baby Fae sported an "I ♥ Baboons" button. The Trix rabbit squealed whenever anyone attempted to steal his omnipresent cereal box, and Sacco and Vanzetti went into their schtick.

"Hey Sacco! Who'sa fastest communist?"

"I Dunno. Who'sa fastest communist?"

"Trotsky!"

"Hey Vanzetti! Who'sa slowest communist?"

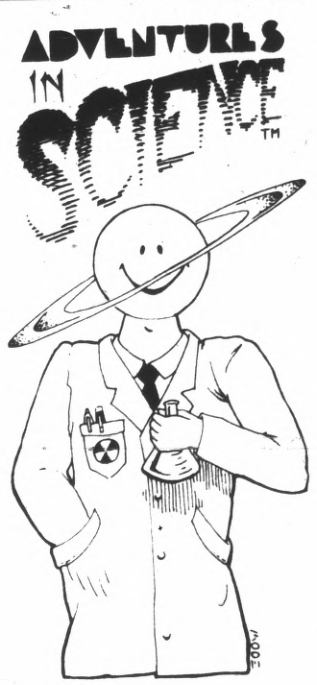
"Tell me, Sacco, tell me."

"Stalin!"

It has been demonstrated to me that graduation is not quite the equivalent of dying and going to hell...

But I digress. Let us not forget the real latter-day martyrs. They walk amongst us on this very campus, the terror in their eyes betraying the inevitability of their disheartening fate. I'm speaking, of course, about graduating seniors.

If you are unfortunate enough to have bowed to the whims of the Regents and are therefore on the threshold of



completing your degree, the next several weeks are the Final Countdown. It is your task to dive into the most forbidding depths of your memory, dredging up facts that had lain untouched since freshperson year. The process must be like becoming one of those mystics who claim to be in touch with their previous incarnations—not only will you remember things you never thought were yours to forget, you'll recall entire courses previously mired in oblivion like Spanish galleons cloaked in silt on the ocean floor.

As tortuous as the preparation for the senior comprehensives, orals or theses may be, it's just the frying pan. The fire is the limbo to which you are consigned after graduation.

It has been demonstrated to me that graduation is not quite the equivalent of dying and going to hell: unlike dead people, graduates have been known to show up at local parties, acting astonishingly like normal folk. But the few I've spoken to are remarkably reticent about the details of life after college.

"You don't want to know about it," said a walking refugee from the Class of '83. "It's not pretty. Your relatives stop giving you money. Just to survive, you have to submit to the bidding of a capitalist, leasing your body and mind on a biweekly basis."

I nodded in horror. Word of these financial enslavements, known as "jobs," had been whispered 'round the campus.

I gave the poor fellow a consoling handshake, reasonably sure that graduation wasn't transmissible through skin-to-skin contact. To those of you in the final throes of an academic career, poised to founder in an economy that is itself foundering: I salute you for your courage and nobility. Better you than me. Just remember, it's not too late to apply for graduate school. ✔

Actually, Mr. Void has a "job"; he's Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.

ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

FRIENDS OF AMPES and the Committee in Solidarity with El Salvador invite you to the Hard Times Supper on Friday, April 12. An authentic Salvadorean meal will be served from 6 to 7:30 pm at the Santa Cruz YWCA. Following the Supper there will be an informational pena featuring a representative of the Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador (AMPES), and two videos produced by Radio Venceremos: "Two Types of Peacé" and "Political Prisoners/Comandante Clelia." The supper begins at 6pm and costs $3, the pena begins at 7:30 and a donation will be requested. For more information call: 429-1039.

INTERESTED IN WORKING WITH CHILDREN? Interested in agriculture and ecology? Combine these interests by becoming a guide at the Agroecology Program Farm. Lead groups of children from throughout the county on hands-on interpretive tours of a 17-acre site. Trainings will be held April 13 and April 20, 9-1pm at the Farm. For more information call Janet Gzarnecki at the Agroecology office: 429-4140.

A HEARING ON THE IMPACT OF FEDERAL BUDGET CUTBACKS will be held on April 15 from 8 to 9am at Caffe Pergolesi (behind Bookshop Santa Cruz).

WOMAN ARTISTS IN THE MID-EIGHTIES: May Stevens talks about her work and work of other women artists. Slide lecture: Friday, April 12, 4pm, Porter College, Room D-144. May Stevens, New York City artist, writer and teacher is a leading figure in the feminist art movement.

HEALTH SCIENCE ADVISING WORKSHOP: Thursday, April 18, Thimann Mobile Unit I (behind Science Library) 12noon-1pm. How to choose a health profession (open to all). For any questions call 429-2954, mornings only.

LITERATURE SENIOR ORALS: There will be an Orientation meeting, April 16 at 4pm in Kresge 159, for all Literature students intending to take orals this quarter. Bibliographies (4 copies, approved by a Literature adviser) are due in the Board Office on May 1. Exams will be held May 16, 17, 23, & 24.

LANGUAGE REPRESSION IN SOUTH TEXAS: Aida Hurtago, Assistant Professor of Psychology at the UCSC campus will speak on "Language Repression in South Texas" at 12noon, Tuesday, April 16 in the Central Meeting Room of the Santa Cruz Public Library.

ASSERTION SKILLS CLASS FOR WOMEN: This class will focus on overcoming communication anxiety, developing the self-confidence we need to act on our ideas and dealing with concrete issues causing us stress. Call 429-2552 to sign up or come to the first session.

KZSC 88.1 FM will be holding a fundraising subscription drive from April 12 through the 21st. "Radio On A Shoestring" is our second annual Spring subscription drive. You can express your support for community radio by subscribing to KZSC. The phone number to call is 429-4111 between April 12 and 21. For more information call 429-4734.

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED general meeting on April 12, 1985, at 10am at the RLDS church, 2301 17th Ave. Santa Cruz. Speaker from Mothers Against Drunk Drivers. All women welcome.

THE UCSC FEMINIST STUDIES ORA is issuing a second call for grant applications. The Feminist Studies ORA Committee on Research Funding will meet once per quarter to review grant applications. All spring quarter applications must be submitted to the Women's Studies Office (Kresge 317), no later than April 22, 1985. For further information call 429-2140.

FREEDOM SONG NETWORK TO MEET The 4th meeting of Santa Cruz Freedom Song Network will be held on Sunday April 14 at 515 Broadway from 3-5pm. Format of each meeting is a "song swap"—everyone comes with a song to share with the group, songs on social and political struggles. For more info call 662-0342.

THE SPRING MOBILIZATION, a massive demonstration taking place in San Francisco on April 20th, will focus on the themes of opposition to U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, sup-

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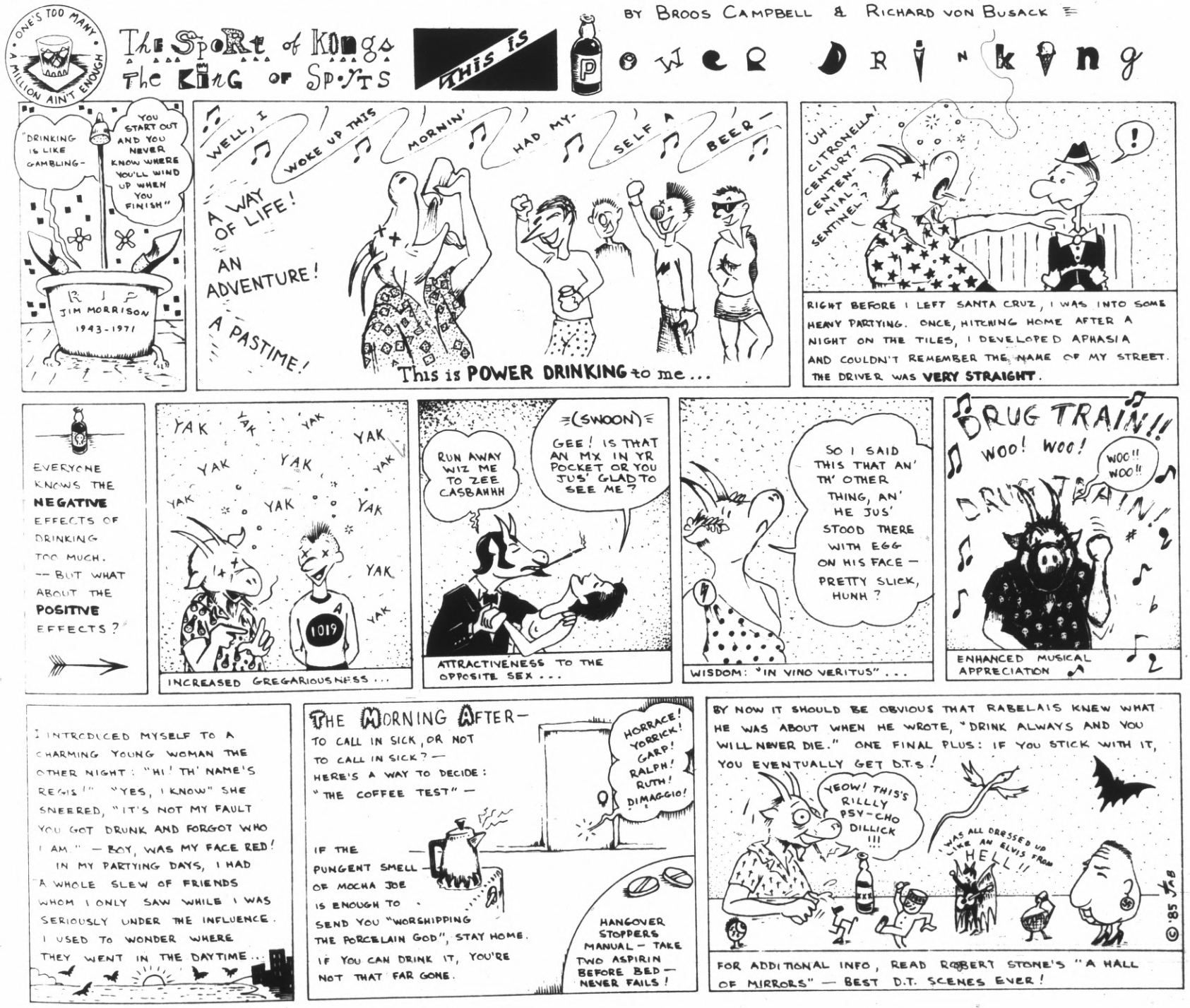
ONE'S TOO MANY A MILLION AIN'T ENOUGH
The Sport of Kings The King of Sports
THIS IS
BY BROOS CAMPBELL & RICHARD VON BUSACK
POWER DRINKING
"DRINKING IS LIKE GAMBLING-
YOU START OUT AND YOU NEVER KNOW WHERE YOU'LL WIND UP WHEN YOU FINISH"
R I P JIM MORRISON 1943-1971
WELL, I WOKE UP THIS MORNIN' HAD MY-SELF A BEER-
A WAY OF LIFE!
AN ADVENTURE!
A PASTIME!
This is POWER DRINKING to me...
UH... CITRONELLA! CENTURY? CENTENNIAL? SENTINEL?
!
RIGHT BEFORE I LEFT SANTA CRUZ, I WAS INTO SOME HEAVY PARTYING. ONCE, HITCHING HOME AFTER A NIGHT ON THE TILES, I DEVELOPED APHASIA AND COULDN'T REMEMBER THE NAME OF MY STREET. THE DRIVER WAS VERY STRAIGHT.
EVERYONE KNOWS THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DRINKING TOO MUCH. -- BUT WHAT ABOUT THE POSITIVE EFFECTS?
YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK YAK
1019
INCREASED GREGARIOUSNESS...
RUN AWAY WIZ ME TO ZEE CASBAHHH
=(SWOON)=
GEE! IS THAT AN MX IN YR POCKET OR YOU JUS' GLAD TO SEE ME?
ATTRACTIVENESS TO THE OPPOSITE SEX...
SO I SAID THIS THAT AN' TH' OTHER THING, AN' HE JUS' STOOD THERE WITH EGG ON HIS FACE — PRETTY SLICK, HUNH?
WISDOM: "IN VINO VERITUS"...
DRUG TRAIN!!
WOO! WOO!
WOO!! WOO!!
DRUG TRAIN!
ENHANCED MUSICAL APPRECIATION
I INTRODUCED MYSELF TO A CHARMING YOUNG WOMAN THE OTHER NIGHT: "HI! TH' NAME'S REGIS!" "YES, I KNOW" SHE SNEERED, "IT'S NOT MY FAULT YOU GOT DRUNK AND FORGOT WHO I AM." — BOY, WAS MY FACE RED! IN MY PARTYING DAYS, I HAD A WHOLE SLEW OF FRIENDS WHOM I ONLY SAW WHILE I WAS SERIOUSLY UNDER THE INFLUENCE. I USED TO WONDER WHERE THEY WENT IN THE DAYTIME...
THE MORNING AFTER—
TO CALL IN SICK, OR NOT TO CALL IN SICK? — HERE'S A WAY TO DECIDE: "THE COFFEE TEST" —
IF THE PUNGENT SMELL OF MOCHA JOE IS ENOUGH TO SEND YOU "WORSHIPPING THE PORCELAIN GOD", STAY HOME. IF YOU CAN DRINK IT, YOU'RE NOT THAT FAR GONE.
HORRACE! YORRICK! GARP! RALPH! RUTH! DIMAGGIO!
HANGOVER STOPPERS MANUAL — TAKE TWO ASPIRIN BEFORE BED — NEVER FAILS!
BY NOW IT SHOULD BE OBVIOUS THAT RABELAIS KNEW WHAT HE WAS ABOUT WHEN HE WROTE, "DRINK ALWAYS AND YOU WILL NEVER DIE." ONE FINAL PLUS: IF YOU STICK WITH IT, YOU EVENTUALLY GET D.T.S!
YEOW! THIS'S RILLY PSY-CHO DILLICK !!!
WAS ALL DRESSED UP LIKE AN ELVIS FROM HELL!!
©'85 JAB
FOR ADDITIONAL INFO, READ ROBERT STONE'S "A HALL OF MIRRORS" — BEST D.T. SCENES EVER!

ANNOUNCEments

port for a freeze and reversal of the nuclear arms race, a call for an end to U.S. support of South African apartheid, and a government policy of jobs and justice, not war. Busses will be provided the day of the rally to transport demonstrators to and from San Francisco. The march will begin at 12 noon at Justin Herman Plaza at the foot of Market St. and end at the Civic Center where a rally will be held.

TWO GROUPS ARE OPENING APRIL 22 FOR PROBLEM EATERS—those locked into gorging on food, then releasing it by vomiting, laxatives or other methods. Family Systems, Inc. of Soquel is opening a Monday group 4-5:30pm and a Tuesday group 6:30-8pm. Groups continue for 12 weeks and are limited to 8 persons. Cost is $15 per session. Call 426-5677 for more information.

CAREER WORKSHOPS FOR APRIL. Interest testing—general career services information: April 16, 25, & 30. Resume: April 17, & 30. Interviewing: April 18. Internship: April 16 & 25. Career exploration: April 24 & 30. Special Workshops: All arts—April 25, Music—April 23, Psychology—April 10, Visual Arts—April 24, Career Options with an Art Degree—April 25. Minority Women's Mentorship Program—On going program. For times and places of above workshops please stop by the Career Services Center or call 429-2183.

HOW TO CHOOSE A MAJOR: (workshop for lower division minority students) April 17, 1985, 3:30 to 5:30, McHenry Library. A discussion will be held on various majors and the career opportunities they lead to, how to plan your education in light of your interests and possible career goals. For more information and sign-up stop by the Career Services Center or call 429-2183.

INYO NATIONAL FOREST will be on campus April 16 to interview for internships. Materials are available in Career Services. An application must be completed prior to the interview. For more information stop by the Career Services Center, 123 Hahn Student Services.

CAREER SERVICES 123 Hahn Student Services, 429-2183.
SOCIAL SCIENCE—Internships: World Without War Council—Midwest, Chevron USA, Citizens Forum/National Municipal League, National Consumer Affairs, Outward Bound School, General Services Administration, North American Congress on Latin American Studies.
APPLIED SCIENCES—Internships: Federal Prison Systems/US Dept. of Justice, Tandem, Hewlett-Packard (asap), Imagen Corp., National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Maria Mitchell Observatory, Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU).
ARTS & HUMANITIES—Internships: Writers Digest, Council on Hemisphere Affairs (COHA), Theatre of Guild, John Drew, Center for Women Policy Studies, The Brooklyn Museum, Yankee Publishing Inc., McCalls Magazine.
NATURAL SCIENCES—Internships: The Jackson Laboratory, Colorado Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, The Bronx Zoo, National Wildlife Federation, Longwood Gardens, Educational Programs Abroad, National Parks & Conservation Assoc.

SUMMER JOB SEARCH WORKSHOPS will be offered by Student Employment Services on April 16, Tuesday from 7-8:30pm in the Cowell Conference Room.

RECRUITMENT: Sign-up times are Monday through Thursdays, 10-11 and 2-3. Students on waiting lists from winter quarter will have first sign-up consideration for spring quarter.
*April 12—Health Systems International: BA/CIS, Unix—C background
*April 16—Hollister Elementary School District: Teachers, bi-lingual or Spanish speaking
*April 18—Public Interest Research Group—Writers: research, fund raisers, organizers. All majors.
*April 22—Metropolitan Life Insurance: BA/MA-Math or Statistics.
*April 25 Alisal School District: Bilingual teachers
*April 26—Convergent Technologies: CIS/technical writing.
*April 29—Informatices: BA/CIS
*April 30—US Air Force: BA/Math or Physics
*May 3—Vision Quest: BA/all majors, work with delinquent juveniles
May 9 & 10—CalPIRG: Community organizing
*May 13—Bakersfield City Schools: Elementary teachers, math, English, science, regular and bilingual.
*Denotes formal interview.

"WAVES OF THE FUTURE" CAREER & SUMMER JOB FAIR: Thursday, April 11, 1985 at the Cowell Court Yard (East Fieldhouse, if rain). Employers and organizations will be represented in: Humanities, Arts, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences & Applied Sciences. For further information call 429-2183.

GENERAL COUNSELING GROUPS. These groups are designed for individuals who are highly motivated to involve themselves in a group situation. The group setting will be used to learn more about relationships. One group will meet on Tuesdays from 5-7pm beginning April 16 in the Counseling Group Room at the Cowell Health Center. Another will meet on Thursdays beginning April 18 in the Counseling Group Room at the Cowell Health Center.

SOLVING PROBLEMS: REACHING GOALS: Clarify your goals, explore and develop effective strategies and get the results you want. It will meet on Wednesdays from 10-11:45am in the Counseling Group Room at the Cowell Health Center.

HABIT TRANSFORMATION SEMINAR For those who want to chagne the balance of power between chemical control and self-control in feeling good. It will meet on Fridays from 3 to 5pm in the Counseling Group Room at the Cowell Health Center.

PEACE MOVEMENTS EAST & WEST: Independent Peace Movements in the Soviet Bloc, a panel discussion. Saturday April 13, 7:30pm, Louden Nelson Center, 301 Center St., Santa Cruz, in the multi-purpose room. A question and answer period will follow. For more information, call 423-1626.

BISEXUAL SUPPORT GROUP: April 16, "AIDS" with Howie, 425-7779.

THE PRO CHOICE TASK FORCE of Santa Cruz County is planning a benefit booth at the Flea Market on Sunday, April 14. Its members are asking individuals in the community to "come out of the closet for choice" by cleaning out usable second hand items, and donating them to the pro-choice fund raising effort. For more information, or to arrange for pick-up of reusable items, contact the Pro-Choice Task Force at 425-0745, or c/o 212 Laurel Street in Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB—FIELD TRIP: Mt. Diablo State Park, Sunday, April 14 1985, 9am. Spring migration will be in full swing. There is a possiblity that we will see calliope hummingbirds, rufous-crowned sparrows, and other special finds. Carpool from the Santa Cruz Government Center, 701 Ocean Street, Santa Cruz, 6:30am, or take Highway 17 north to Fremont, go east to Highway 680, then north on 680 to Danville. Take Diablo Road east to the Park. Bring a lunch. For more information, call 476-8309.

A DAY-LONG SPRING COLLEGE FAIRE, designed to introduce high school and community college students to the academic and student life programs at the University of California, Santa Cruz, will be held Sunday, April 14. Registration will take place from 9 to 10am in the Performing Arts Theater Arts complex on the westside of campus. During the registration hour, there will be refreshments served and short bus tours of the campus. For more information phone 429-4008.

GRADUATING THIS SPRING? CALPIRG, the California Public Interest Research Group is now hiring campus coordinators to work on consumer and environmental issues. Interviews will be held on April 18. Sign up in the Career Center at 123 Hahn Student Services or call Tammy at 429-2023 for more information.

MARCIA HEINEGG, Cabrillo College Instructor speaks on "Women, Guilt and Money" Monday, April 15 from 12-1:15pm, Rm. 914-A, Cabrillo College.

JOAN FOREST WILL CONDUCT a monthly Dream Workshop, Saturday, April 13 from 10am to 2pm at Acacia Counseling, 6990 Soquel Dr., just south of Cabrillo College. If you are interested, leave a message for Joan at 476-4656. Beginners are welcomed.

LEVIATHAN organizational meeting. Tues. April 16 at 7:30pm. Cowell College Parkman Dorm, rm. 119. No experience necessary! UCSC's Jewish Newspaper. For more info: 458-2169 or 458-0460.

NINTH ANNUAL FOCUS AWARDS, sponsored by Nissan Motor Corporation in USA. The Nissan FOCUS (Films Of College and University Students) competition gives hundreds of filmmakers and screenwriters from schools across the country the chance to have their films and scripts seen and critiqued by some of Hollywood's leading producers, directors, actors and agents, as well as providing the opportunity to win over $60,000 in scholarship funds and prizes. The competition is open only to works produced non-commercially in conjunction with an American educational institution. Entry deadline is April 19, 1985. Information, rules, booklets and necessary entry forms can be obtained by writing: FOCUS, 1140 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 or by calling FOCUS at (212) 575-0270.

THE FREEDOM EXPRESS CARAVAN delivering food, clothing and other necessary items to the Big Mountain Hopi-Navaho Reservation will be coming through Santa Cruz on Friday April 19. The caravan will be welcomed by the community at the town clock at 4pm. Members of the Santa Cruz Native American Support group and others helping with the Hopi-Navajo resistance to forced relocation by the US government will present a slideshow at 7pm at the CASA office (128 Pearl Alley) on April 19. Bring donations for Big Mountain residents. For more information call 479-0327 or 423-5349.

THE CALENDAR is updated daily based on the information that you, the sponsors, provide. On any UNIX machine, the calendar can be viewed by logging in and typing "help calendar" or call 429-2935 weekdays from 1-5pm to find out the events already scheduled on any particular date(s).

THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY is offering two Quit Smoking Clinics:
Daytime—noon to 1pm at the Moose Lodge in Scotts Valley, starts Friday, April 12, and will meet for two weeks on Wednesdays and Fridays.
Nighttime— 8 to 9pm starting April 11 and meeting for two weeks on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the American Cancer Society office, 209 Walnut Ave. in Santa Cruz. Please call 423-4231 or 688-1749 for reservations and/or more information.

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